FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 18, 1846. [NO. 1524.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

NOTICE.

BEST Stone JARS and PANS, covered and uncovered, for Pickles, Preserves, Milk, &c.
JOHN M. ROSE.
August 8, 1846. 23-2w

OLD MONONGAHELA WHISKEY.

5 BARRELS, for sale by
JOHN M. ROSE.
August 8, 1846. 23-2w

Just Received and for Sale,

150 CASKS Thomastown Lime, a superior article. (Casks large and in prime order.)
B. ROSE & SON.
Aug. 10, 1846. 23-tf

ON CONSIGNMENT,

3000 LBS. North Carolina BACON, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers.
B. ROSE & SON.
August 10, 1846. 23-tf

THE Subscribers have taken Mr. Hugh Campbell's Brick Store, one door North of Messrs. John Huske & Son.
MALLETT & HUSKE.
Green Street, Aug. 10, 1846. 23-2w

THE Magistrates of Cumberland County are required to attend at the Court House on Tuesday of September Term, 1846, at 12 o'clock M., to act on an application to be made by the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools.
BENJ. ROBINSON, Chairman.
August 10, 1846. 23-tc
Carolinian copy.

TO PRESBYTERIANS.

THE Presbytery of Fayetteville will meet, at Tirza Church, in the County of Cumberland, on Thursday, the 24th of September 1846, at 12 o'clock, M.
COLIN McIVER, Stated Clerk.

☞ The Synod of North Carolina will meet, in the Presbyterian Church, in the Town of Greensborough, in the County of Guilford, on Wednesday, the 30th of September 1846, at 7 o'clock, P. M.
COLIN McIVER, Stated Clerk.
August 7, 1846. 23-tf

Dr. J. N. Baird's ARTIFICIAL SUBSTITUTES.

THE characteristics of the mouth not only consist of a great variety of parts, but a variety of functions; in part, that of mastication, and of speech. In obedience to the laws established by an all-wise Creator, that the mutual dependences that subsist between the teeth and other parts of the body, that these organs are impaired by decay, and that the system should in consequence suffer a corresponding derangement, and that one organ should sympathize with one another, and as these organs were designed by the hand of nature for important purposes as for the well being of the body, that they should perform the offices allotted them in a perfect and healthy manner. By the process of mastication, the food is communicated and mixed with the saliva of the mouth, and is thus prepared for those changes which it is destined afterwards to undergo. But when the teeth become incapable of performing this function, the aliments are taken into the stomach in an improper state, digestion is slow and laborious. This evil should at once be remedied, by having recourse to the ingenuity of man, to aid and assist nature in restoring these diseased organs to a healthy state, by eradicating all of those foreign bodies, and imparting health to the diseased functions, and have recourse to *Artificial means.* When we see the advantages to be derived, as, do the teeth contribute to the pleasing expression of the countenance, to correct enunciation, and by the function of mastication which they assist in performing, to the health of the whole organism, it is not surprising that their loss should be considered a serious affliction, and that art should be invoked to replace such loss with artificial substitutes. So great indeed is the liability of the human teeth to decay, and so much neglected are the means of their preservation, that few persons reach even adult age, without losing one or more of these invaluable organs. But happily for suffering humanity, they can now be replaced with artificial ones so closely resembling those placed in the jaws by the hand of nature, as to be readily mistaken for such, even by the most critical and practical observers. The utility of artificial teeth depends upon their being properly constructed and correctly applied, and in such a manner, as that they may be easily removed and replaced by the patient, and at the same time, be securely fixed in the mouth, and productive of no injury to the parts with which they are connected. Dr. B having had ample experience of the above, together with a constant intercourse with the most of the best Dentists in our Northern cities and elsewhere, enables him to say that he is fully prepared to eradicate all diseases appertaining to these organs, whether from local or constitutional causes, and adjusting the substitutes. Having lately received letters in regard to operations performed in Virginia, he avails himself of this opportunity of presenting them to the public, (and can be seen at all times on his table.)

NORFOLK, Va., June 12, 1846.

Dr J. N. Baird—Dear Sir: Since you left this city, I have had sufficient time to test the workmanship of those teeth you inserted on gold plate for me. I am more than ever pleased with them. I find them to be perfectly easy, and comfortable, and were it not for the great advantage in my speech (corrected from them) I should often forget that there was such a thing as Artificial teeth in my mouth, and I am certain they are so nearly the resemblance of nature itself, that but very few of the large circle of my acquaintances are aware of their being Artificial. They are so far superior to those inserted some years past by another Dentist, that I feel it my duty to say to all who may try your skill, that it is worthy of their utmost confidence. Trusting you may meet with great success, I remain your obedient servant,
GEORGE S. FERGUSON.

PORTSMOUTH, 16th June, 1846.

Dr. Baird—You wish to know how my teeth suit me. I have only to say that they are perfect; they fit my mouth perfectly easy, and give me no annoyance whatever. Every body that has examined them, says they are the best work they ever saw in that line. They have been examined by judges, and they say that they have more of the appearance of having been inserted by the hand of nature than of man. I only hope you may have many such operations, and give as much satisfaction as you have given me.
Yours, &c.
THOS. M. BLACKISTON.

SUGAR.

4 HHDS. New Orleans Sugar, 4 do. Muscovado do., on consignment.
J. & T. WADDILL.
August 11, 1846. 23-tf

NORTH CAROLINA, } BLADEN COUNTY. }

THE distributees and next of kin of Levi Jones of said County, are hereby notified that the undersigned is ready to pay over to each and all of them their distributive shares of the estate of said Levi Jones, dec'd, and that she will not be answerable for interest on the same after this date.
ELIZABETH JONES, Administratrix of Levi Jones, dec'd.
August 10, 1846. 23-3w

Bullions' Greek Reader.

JUST PUBLISHED, by Pratt, Woodford & Co., 159 Pearl street, New York, a New "Greek Reader, selected chiefly from Jacobs' Greek Reader, adapted to Bullions' Greek Grammar, with an Introduction on the Idioms of the Greek Language—Notes, critical and explanatory, and an improved Lexicon." By the Rev. Peter Bullions, Author of the Greek, Latin, and English Grammars, &c. &c. For sale by
E. J. HALE.
July 28. 22-4w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of a new Certificate for four Shares of the Stock of the said Bank, standing in the name of Duncan Munroe, in the room of the original, which is lost or destroyed.
THOS. MUNROE, Adm'r.
Cumberland county, July 6, 1846. 18-3m

THE LIFE OF
GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT,

BY Edward D. Mansfield, Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio. In one volume, 12mo., fine Muslin Binding.

Just received, price $1 25, and for sale by
E. J. HALE.

Also, a large Lithographic print of Gen. Scott, price $1.

Three Northern-built BUGGIES,

ON hand and for sale by
BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
July 29, 1846. 20tf

CORN.

1000 BUSHELS CORN, in lots to suit purchasers.
J. & T. WADDILL.
July 28, 1846. 21tf

OLD APPLE BRANDY.

16 BBLS. OLD APPLE BRANDY, a superior article, suitable for Wine makers. For sale by
JAS. G. COOK.
July 27. 21tf

SPLENDID LOTTERIES!

J. G. GREGORY & CO., MANAGERS.

$40,000!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class 33 for 1846, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, August 22, 1846.
GRAND SCHEME.
1 Prize of $40,000, 1 of $10,000, 1 of 5,000, 2 Prizes of 1,500, 3 of 1,300, 5 of 1,250, 100 of 500, 100 of 400, &c. &c.
75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of Packages of 25 Wholes,			$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Halves,	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarters,	32 50

$35,000!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class 34 for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday August 29, 1846.
SPLENDID PRIZES.
1 Prize of $35,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,255, 10 Prizes of 1,500, &c. &c.
15 Drawn Numbers out of 78.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes,			$120 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	60 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	30 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,
J. G. GREGORY & CO., Managers.
Washington City, D. C.
July 20, 1846. 21-tdp

WM. D. SMITH,
General Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
April 1, 1846. 5-tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1846.

Alexander Johnson vs. John McLeran.
Original Attachment levied on the Defendant's interest in 430 acres of Land on Buck Creek, in Cumberland county; also on his interest in a negro slave named Stephen.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John McLeran, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendant of this Attachment, and requiring him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in September next, and replevy and plead to issue, or the same will be heard ex parte, and the property levied on be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday in June 1846. J. McLAURIN.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1846.

John Colvin vs. John McLeran.
Same vs. same.
Same vs. same.
Same vs. same.
Original Attachment levied on the Defendant's interest in 430 acres of Land; also on his interest in a negro slave named Stephen.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendant of the issuing of this Attachment, and requiring him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in September next, and replevy and plead, or judgment by default will be entered against him, and the property levied on be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday in June, A. D. 1846.
20] McLAURIN.

THOMPSON'S MEXICO, &c.

RECOLLECTIONS OF MEXICO, by the Hon. Waddy Thompson, late U. S. Minister Plenipotentiary to that Court: price $2 50.

Also, Mysteries of the Backwoods, by Thorpe, 50 cents; Longfellow's Poems, 50; Liebeg's Agricultural Chemistry, 25; Carlyle's Sartar Resartus, 50; Scott's Infantry Tactics, 3 vols, $3.
For sale by
July 13. E J HALE.

MEDICAL COLLEGE, In Richmond, Va.

THE Ninth Winter Session of the Medical Department of Hampden Sydney College, will commence in Richmond on the last MONDAY in October, (the 26th,) and continue until the last of February following.

JOHN CULLEN, M. D., Prof. of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.
A. L. WARNER, M. D., Prof. of Surgery.
L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Prof. of Therapeutics and Materia Medica.
R. L. BOHANAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
S. MAUPIN, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry and Pharmacy.
JEFFRIES WYMAN, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy and Physiology.

The College Building, rivalling in beauty, commodiousness, and convenience, any similar structure in our country, has been completed, and offers to the student advantages in the prosecution of his preparatory studies, which hitherto the Faculty was unable to proffer to him. The College Infirmary has been in full operation for the past year, and has furnished more frequent opportunities to witness the lesser and more important surgical operations than any Hospital in the U. States. Independent of the surgical cases, the student can constantly find interesting cases illustrating the various diseases of the South, with the treatment which experience has thoroughly tested. The City Alms House is under the charge of one of the Faculty, and will be open to the Medical Class for clinical instruction. The facilities for studying practical anatomy and operative surgery are unsurpassed. Physicians in the country, and others who do not receive the Catalogue for the present year, which will be issued during this month, (July,) will please send their names and post office (post paid) to the Dean.
AUG. L. WARNER, M. D.
Dean of the Faculty.
July 7, 1846. 19-8w

GIESE & SON,
Commission Merchants,
For the sale of Flour, Grain, Seed, Lumber, Iron, &c. &c.,
No. 48 Commerce street Wharf,
BALTIMORE.

☞ G. & Son will receive and sell all kinds of Country Produce, and make liberal advances on consignments when required, and prompt remittances when sales are effected.

Refer to—
P. Durkin, Esq. Cashier, Petersburg, Va.
Wesley Gregg, Esq. do.
Lewis Lunsford, Esq. do.
Peebles, White & Davis, do.
and others.
June 13, 1846. 15-20wpd



DR. CHAMPION'S
Vegetable Ague Medicine.
A safe and certain cure for Chill and Fever, in all its complicated forms. Also, an effectual remedy for Fevers of every description.

THIS Medicine has been before the public for a number of years, and the beneficial effect so fully developed that the demand for the Pills has increased to a very great extent. For although the Proprietor has manufactured near half a million Boxes during the past year, he has not been able to supply many parts of the country. The Medicine may be relied on in all cases to cure the Chills and Fever the first day.

Bilious Fever, Typhus Fever, Winter Fever and Scarlet Fevers, all yield to the use of this Medicine, and are cured by this system of practice, in a shorter time, and with much more certainty than by any other system that has been recommended. Each box contains twenty-four pills, twelve of which will cure any ordinary case of Chills and Fever. A Pamphlet accompanies each box giving full directions and numerous certificates of the efficacy of these Pills. Price reduced to $1 per Box.

—ALSO.—
DR. CHAMPION'S
Vegetable Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, Purifying and Cathartic Pills,

Possessing four important combined properties for the cure of diseases, carefully and correctly combined one article to assist the effect of another, for the benefit of the health of mankind.

The Proprietor asserts, and without fear of contradiction, that the demand for these pills is not equalled by any Medicine in the United States. He has in his possession great numbers of certificates of the most astonishing cures that have been effected by the use of these pills.

They are recommended to the attention of those afflicted with Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Bilious habits, Costiveness, Cholera Morbus, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Foul Stomach, Depraved Appetite, Worms, Jaundice, Headache and Sick Stomach, Palpitation of the Heart, Diarrhœa, Nervous affections, obstructed Menstruation, Dysentary or Flux, Heart-burn, White Swelling, and all those diseases arising from impure blood.

Price twenty-five cents per box. A Pamphlet accompanies each box with full directions and ample testimonials of the good effects of these pills.

This is to certify that we have used Dr. Champion's Vegetable Ague medicine, and also, his Vegetable Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, Purifying and Cathartic pills, in our families for a number of years, and have also, learned much of their celebrity from great numbers of persons who have used them in their families. We do think them very efficient and valuable medicines for the cure of diseases for which they are recommended:

Maj. James Pearson, Twiggs County,	Georgia.
Ira Durfee, M. D. do	do
J. Matleck, merchant, Blakeley,	do
Col. John Dill, Fort Gaines,	do
W. H. Rawson, merchant, Lumpkin,	do
Robert Ware, M. D. Columbus,	do
W. S. Middlebrooks, Planter, Jones,	do
Alex. Lowrey, M. D. Jefferson,	do
A. C. Hoibert, J. P. Dorevill,	Mississippi.
Maj. J. McGuffee, Cayuga,	do
J. I. Louis, Aubrem	do
Col. W. F. Dillon, Oakley,	do
S. B. Simmons, Planter, Roselaune,	do
C. Stancill, merchant, Carolton,	do
Judge Carbry, Coffeeville,	do
B. B. Arnold, Planter, Graball,	do
J. B. Meek, merchant, Louisville,	do
James Lowry, merchant, Raleigh,	do
D. F. N. Turner, P. M. Monticello,	do
Samuel Jayne, P. M. Brookhaven,	do
W. Anderson, P M Sumpter county,	Alabama.
G. H. Sheldon, merchant, Gaston,	do

The above valuable Medicines are for sale by the following Agents:
S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville.
J. H. HAWLEY, Sampson County.
J. M. WHITE, Elizabeth Town.
J. T. POPE, Lumberton.
Dr. A. MALLOY, Cheraw.
June 20, 1846. 16-2m

East India Hair Dye,

COLORS the hair and not the skin. This is the only genuine preparation, that will color the hair without injuring the skin. It will, used according to direction, color the harshest red or grey hair the most beautiful brown or black, according to the length of time which it is applied. Be careful and not purchase other articles of the same name, unless you wish to throw away your money. Full directions accompanying each bottle

☞ Sold Wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York; and Retail by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; and by Atkins & Co., Clinton; Bass & Sullivan, Kenansville; D. G. Patterson, Little Rockfish; McDowell & Co., Elizabeth town; and by one person in every village in the United States and Canadas.
April 9, 1846. 7-cow6m

Worms, Worms!

COMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE for the certain destruction of Worms. This much celebrated article is now for sale in this place by S. J. Hinsdale. The numerous lives that have been saved by this article, is a sufficient guarantee that every mother should keep it in her house. The public have been grossly deceived of late, by certain other preparations got up in imitation of this. They must consider it a great blessing that they have now within their reach the only genuine preparation, which is certain to destroy any quantity of worms a child may have. It is useless to accompany this with any certificate, the article is well known without.

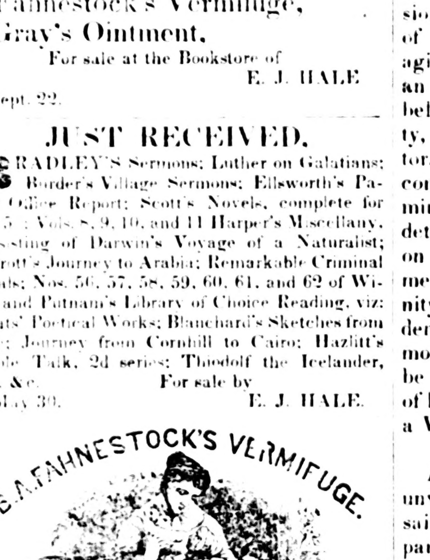
☞ Sold Wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York; and Retail by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; and by Atkins & Co., Clinton; Bass & Sullivan, Kenansville; D. G. Patterson, Little Rockfish; McDowell & Co., Elizabeth town; and by one person in every village in the United States and Canadas.
April 9, 1846. 7-cow6m

Rowand's Tonic Mixture, Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Gray's Ointment,

For sale at the Bookstore of
E. J. HALE
Sept. 22.

JUST RECEIVED.

BRADLEY'S Sermons; Luther on Galatians; Border's Village Sermons; Ellsworth's Patent Office Report; Scott's Novels, complete for $2 50; Vols. 8, 9, 10, and 11 Harper's Miscellany, consisting of Darwin's Voyage of a Naturalist; Parrott's Journey to Arabia; Remarkable Criminal Trials; Nos. 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, and 62 of Wiley and Putnam's Library of Choice Reading, viz: Keats' Poetical Works; Blanchard's Sketches from Life; Journey from Cornhill to Cairo; Hazlitt's Table Talk, 2d series; Thiodolf the Icelander, &c. &c. For sale by
May 30. E. J. HALE.



A LARGE SUPPLY of this unrivalled cure for Worms, received at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, for sale very low by the dozen to Country Merchants.
Jan'y 26, 1846. 95tf

NEW BOOKS.

ALISON'S Miscellanies; Wilson's do.; Chronicles of Pineville, by the author of Major Jones's Courtship, 50 cents; Count Julian, or the last days of the Goth, by Simms, 40; Life of Margaret Catchpole, 25; Fremont's Exploring Expedition to Oregon, California, &c., 25; Leibeg's Animal Chemistry, 25; Pictorial Life of Washington, of Jackson, of Napoleon, of Franklin, 75 cents each; Yankee Stories, by the author of Sam Slick, 70; Dow, Jr's, Patent Sermons, 1 30; Language of Flowers; Oxford Bibles; &c.
E. J. HALE.

[Extract from a Speech of Mr. Dallas on the Tariff of 1832.]

"I am inflexible, sir, as to nothing but adequate protection. The process of attaining *that* may undergo any mutation. Secure *that* to the home labor of this country, and our opponents shall have, as far as my voice and suffrage can give it to them, a '*carte blanche*' whereon to settle any arrangement or adjustment their intelligence may suggest. It might have been expected, not unreasonably, that they who desired change should tender their *project;* that they would designate noxious particulars, and intimate their remedies; that they would invoke the skill and assistance of practical and experienced observers on a subject with which few of us are familiar, and point with precision to such parts of the extensive system as can be modified, without weakening or endangering the whole structure. They have forborne to do this. They demand an entire demolition—FREE TRADE is the burden of their eloquence; the golden fleece of their adventurous enterprize; the goal short of which they will not pause even to breathe. I cannot join their expedition for such an object. An established policy—coeval, in the language of President Jackson, with our government—believed by an immense majority of our people to be constitutional, wise, and expedient, may not be abruptly abandoned by Congress without a TREACHEROUS departure from duty, a *shameless* dereliction of sacred trust and confidence.—To expect it is both extravagant and unkind."

Mr. Dallas, it seems, was formerly "INFLEXIBLE" on no other subject but the Tariff. On that, he was unyielding in his demand for "ADEQUATE PROTECTION." He could not, *then*, unite with the champions of *Free Trade*, and abandon a policy "coeval with our government"—which was, indeed, the sign and seal of our national independence. He affirmed that Congress could not assent to such a proposition without "a *treacherous* departure from duty, a *shameless* dereliction of sacred trust and confidence." If some prophet could have told this mercenary bidder at "the auction of popularity" in 1832, that, at this day, *he* would be leagued with the Free Trade party in this act of treachery—that the advocate of adequate protection would by his vote destroy the system to which he then proclaimed he was "inflexibly" devoted—he might well have asked, indignantly, *"Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?"*

But will Mr. Dallas obtain the "reward" which he doubtless anticipates for thus leaping into the gulf, not like Curtius, to save, but to destroy his country! Never! Senator Cameron addressed to him a warning to which he would have been wise had he turned an attentive and confiding ear. After reminding him of the "flags and banners" pledging the party to support the tariff of 1842 which in the campaign of 1844 were every where borne in procession in Pennsylvania, and the strong assurances made to her people that, in the event of the election of Polk and Dallas, that great measure would be preserved—after telling him that, but for these assurances, he would not now occupy the Vice Presidential chair—he declared that he could not believe that Mr. Dallas, by sustaining this bill, would "dishonor the State that gave him birth. His honorable name, and the connection of his ancestry with her history, forbid it. If, as has been said, this question is to pass by the casting vote of the Vice President, he will not, as a wise man, adopt a bill which no Senator will father. * * Let him not be allured by the voice of flattery from the sunny South. No man can be strong abroad who is not strong at home. Before a public man risks a desperate leap, he should remember that political ingratitude is prospective; that the desertion of home, of friends, and of country, may be hailed by the winning party *when the traitor is carrying in the flag of his country;* but when the honors of the nation whom he has served are to be distributed, none are given to him."

The editor of the Abingdon Virginian, describes the personal appearance of Messrs. Lewis and Calhoun of the Senate as follows:

"In front sat two illustrious compeers—giants—the one physically and the other mentally—Dixon H. Lewis and Jno. C. Calhoun; the one a mass of what whalers would term blubber, the other thin and attenuated. The only thing remarkable about Mr. Lewis is his immense dimensions; and if you would form a correct idea of his appearance, you have only to imagine to yourself a sugar hogshead with an apple upon one end. He never has, I believe, been regarded as above mediocrity, and Democracy has made him a Senator. Mr. Calhoun's appearance, on the contrary, is indicative throughout of a great mind. The lines of mature thought and determined purpose are deeply graven upon his countenance, and his very movements, attenuated as he is, are full of dignity and apparent honest boldness. His demeanor is as serene as a summer's morning, and his gigantic mind appears to be absorbed with the great responsibilities of his station. Would to heaven he were a Whig."

Panic Making.—The defenders of the unwise measures of the Administration assail the defenders of American interests as panic makers, of course. They did the same thing in former years, when the Whigs resisted their reckless proceedings and foretold the evil they would cause.—Time proved, however, that the Whigs were no panic makers, but sagacious statesmen, vainly endeavoring to avert the wrong they clearly foresaw. Time will show this again, and expose the reckless folly of these architects of ruin, who assail as panic-makers all who endeaver to enlighten the people as to the true consequences of the misconduct of our mischief-making rulers.—*Trenton Gazette.*

The Warehousing Law.—This new law, to provide storehouses for foreign goods, at a low rent, is now in operation, and the cargo of the ship Susquehanna, from Liverpool, is, in a great degree, being stored in accordance with its provisions. It will rest snugly in the storehouse until December next, when it will come forth under the new and depreciated duty. We learn, likewise, that the cargoes of the barque Bohl-Bholen, from Bremen, the brig Wm. J. Watson, from Ponce, and the barque Wm. J. Waln, from Matanzas, were, in whole or in part, also entered for the warehousing privileges yesterday.—*Phil. U. S. Gazette.*

Captain May's own Description of his Charge.—Having had the pleasure of a long conversation with Captain May, we asked him to give us a description of his charge, that we might get at the exact particulars. The gallant captain twisted about his long beard, evidently somewhat confused, and after considerable hesitation said:

"Why you see the fact is, any of the boys would have given their lives to have had the chance to have charged the batteries, only I was the lucky one in getting the order. After the old man gave the order, I rode down the road, my men following of course, where we met Ridgely; he blazed away and let me pass, and we just rode over the guns; and that is all about it."
N. O. Tropic.

The following extract of a letter from a sea captain to his wife in Boston shows the wonderful certainty and celerity with which a person may travel from one point of the globe almost to its antipodes:

CANTON, April 1, 1846.

Dearest Rib: Having scraped together enough of this world's goods to render us economically comfortable and independent during the rest of our lives, I shall resign the command of the clipper Swordfish, and will leave here on the first of May. I shall arrive in London on the 20th June; spend ten days there in arranging my business and viewing the principal objects of interest, and will then proceed to Liverpool. I shall leave that port on the glorious fourth in the Cunard steamer, and will arrive at East Boston on the afternoon of the 17th. You will, therefore, have a carriage ready for me on that day; and, by the way, do not forget to have some boiled salmon, green peas, and new potatoes on the table for dinner, at 5 P. M. precisely.

The captain did arrive here on the day he calculated, and had the pleasure of dining on fresh salmon, with suitable fixins, precisely at five. A century ago the captain would have been indicted for a wizard.—*Boston Post.*

About four weeks ago we had an account, through the New Orleans papers, of an unfortunate affair at Vicksburg, in a detachment of volunteers on their way to the Rio Grande, in which a sergeant, named *Sneed*, was killed by *R. C. Miller*. We now learn from the Tennessee Democrat that Miller has been tried by court martial, convicted of murder, and shot.

A party of Ladies visiting the Philadelphia navy yard were much disconcerted by the appearance of a quantity of white oak *knees*. The commandant ordered some old sail to be thrown over them.

MAKING A MAJOR GENERAL.

The recent manufacture of Brigadier and Major Generals in Washington has had one good effect at least. It has drawn from partial oblivion the following anecdote in regard to the appointment of Washington to the office of Commander-in-Chief, at a time when great men were neither "few nor far between." We clip it from the Saturday Courier.—*N. O. Pic.*

At no period of the Revolution did the arm of Omnipotence appear more apparent in behalf of the Thirteen Colonies, than in the entire unanimity with which Washington received his appointment of Commander-in-Cheif of her armies. Previous to that event, Washington was comparatively unknown beyond his own native province of Virginia. The shadowing forth of that greatness of purpose, design and execution that has made him "the mark and model of the world," was so feeble that he had never suspected it in himself, while General Ward, in the Eastern Colonies, and Lee, in the Southern, stood prominently forth as brave and experienced Commanders, and upon them the eyes of all were turned as the most fitting persons for the command. Congress had already assembled, and had entered upon the work of allaying sectional interests, for, as they were generals, of equal grade, it seemed a nicely balanced question as to who should receive the appointment—each section naturally feeling jealous of its rights, felt anxious for the honor. Then it was that John Adams, the master spirit of the times, stepped forth; he alone of the three millions of inhabitants had fixed his eye, as if directed by unerring wisdom, upon another, and never, until the moment for action arrived, had he communicated his thoughts to a human being. On the 14th of June, 1776, he invited his cousin, Samuel Adams, to a walk. Early in the morning they walked up Sixth street, to what is known as Franklin square, discussing the great public affairs with which they were exclusively occupied, and then for the first time, he gave language to his thoughts, and revealed to his cousin his purpose. At the first glance his policy was strongly repudiated; however his reasoning was so cogent and conclusive that he succeeded in exacting a promise from Samuel to second the nomination he intended to make that day, and to move an immediate adjournment, to enable members to talk the matter over among themselves. He accordingly rose in his place, and commenced his great speech. He spoke of the crisis that had been forced upon the Colonies—the importance of a Chief to rally upon, and the necessity of choosing one suited to the occasion; then, in the most eloquent and graphic manner, he described the qualities necessary in such a chieftain.—After he had concluded, he paused and inquired—"Have we such an individual? I answer, we have—a member of our own body!" He then proceeded. "I nominate as Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the thirteen Colonies, GEORGE WASHINGTON, of Virginia."

It is said that Washington, with all the others, had been deeply interested throughout, and at the moment the nomination was being made, had his eye fixed intently upon the speaker, expecting to hear either the name of Ward or Lee pronounced; but when his own was given, he darted from the hall with the speed of thought; indeed, the whole house was taken by surprise. He was the last man thought of in that connection, and had a bomb-shell suddenly descended and burst in their midst, it could not have produced half the consternation created by the nomination. Samuel Adams promptly seconded the motion, and moved an adjournment, which was carried. The subject was fully discussed *ad interim*, and the next day they came together and unanimously conferred the command—how wisely after events have demonstrated—upon GEORGE WASHINGTON.

THE DEVIL'S BRIDGE.

Wales is a country abounding in legendary traditions, and many of them are of course connected with the exploits of his Satanic Majesty. One of these, explanatory of the building of the Devil's Bridge, on the road to Aberystwith, is a gem in its way. We extract it from the "Wanderings and Ponderings of an Insect Hunter."

Once upon a time an old woman had a favorite black cow, that fed quietly all day and night on the Cum Toidder mountains, and came home every morning and every evening to her mistress to be milked. Now it happened one evening that the cow came not home; so the old woman was much troubled, and she waited and waited, but no cow came. Seeing the cow would not come of herself, the old lady went to fetch her, and walked up the mountain and down the mountain till she came to the place where Mynach flows between two high rocks, and there she saw her cow on the other side of the river. Thereupon she set up a loud lamentation and howling, for she knew that the cow could not come to her, and she could not go to the cow. There was no way of crossing the river, and it was a day's journey to go round about. In this strait the Devil appeared to her.

"So, so," says the Devil, "you've lost your cow, old lady, have you? Well, never mind—I'll build you a bridge over the river, and you shall cross it and fetch your cow, if you like."

"Thankee, sir," said the old woman, "thankee kindly, sir! I'll be much obliged if you will;" and she curtsied very low, and made obeisance with great humility.

"To be sure I will," says the Devil, "to be sure I will; and he cast a look at her out of the corner of his eye. "To be sure I will, but the cow's worth something. I must make a bargain for toll. Keep that dog quiet, can't you!"

Now the Devil said this about the dog, because the old woman had a little, rough-haired cur dog, that bristled up his mane, and kept on growling and barking at him.

"Harkee, old girl! if I build you a bridge, I'll have the first that crosses it. Is it a bargain?"

The old woman was sore perplexed when she heard this; if she went over for the cow she knew very well she had so'd herself to the Devil; and if the cow came to her then she lost the cow. But a lucky thought came to her, that she might save both herself and the cow; at any rate she would try.

"Bridge, or no bridge?" said the Devil. "Be quick, old girl! bridge, or no bridge!"

"Build the bridge, sir, if you please," said the old woman; and she made a very respectful obeisance.

"Ay, ay," said the Devil, "it's very easy to say build the bridge, but do you agree to the toll?"

"Yes, sure, sir! said the old woman.

With that the Devil put his fore-fingers into his mouth, and gave such a shrill whistle, that the mountains, woods and rocks rang again; the hawks and owls left their hiding places and flew about, not knowing where they went; and one struck another in its flight, and they both fell together in the abyss, and were carried away by the rushing waters; the trees tossed and waved their branches, although there was not a breath of air. But there was the bridge, sure enough, and the Devil, was sitting in the very middle of it, smiling away, like clock-work, rocking himself to and fro, and switching his tail with great satisfaction. The old woman shook like an aspen leaf; but she took a crust of bread from her pocket, and showed it to her dog, and threw it over the bridge, and the dog ran bounding over for the bread, and passed the Devil where he sat in the middle.

"Whip the dog!" said the Devil, for he was cut to the quick; he had been outwitted by an old woman; he did not want the dog, so he did not try to stop him; but the moment the dog had passed him he knew that the bridge was crossed, and the spell was broken. He was very mortified and very angry, but he was a gentleman, and did not try to hurt the old woman, for he knew that his bargain only extended to the first that crossed; so he rose, and doffed his cap politely to the old woman, for the keen respect the keen; and having done so, he hung his tail, being much humbled, and walked off.

LEADING CHILDREN TO GOD.

A mother, sitting at her work in her parlor overheard her child, whom an elder sister was dressing, in an adjoining bed room, say repeatedly as if in answer to his sister: "No, I don't want to say my prayers, I don't want to say my prayers."

"How many church members in good standing," thought the mother to herself, "often say the same thing, in their hearts, though they conceal even from themselves the feeling."

"Mother," said the child, appearing in a minute or two, at the parlor door; the tone and look implied that it was only his morning salutation.

"Good morning, my child."

"Stay a minute, I want you to come and see me first."

The mother laid down her work in her next chair as the boy ran towards her. She took him up. He kneeled in her lap, and laid his face down upon her shoulder, his cheek against her ear. The mother rocked her chair slowly backwards and forwards.

"Are you pretty well this morning?" said she, in a kind, gentle tone.

"Yes, mother, I am very well."

"I am glad you are well. I am very well too; and when I waked up this morning and found that I was very well, I thanked God for taking care of me."

"Did you?" said the boy in a low tone—half a whisper. He paused after it—conscience was at its work.

"Did you ever feel my pulse?" asked his mother, after a minute of silence, at the same time taking the boy down and sitting him in her lap, and placing his fingers on her wrist.

"No, but I have felt mine."

"Well, don't you feel mine now—how it goes, beating."

"Yes!" said the child.

"If it should stop beating I should die."

"Should you?"

"Yes, and I can't keep it beating."

"Who can?"

"God."

A silent pause.

"You have a pulse too; which beats in your bosom here, and in your arms, and all over you, and I cannot keep it beating, nor can you. Nobody can but God. If he should not take care of you, who could?"

"I don't know," said the child with a look of anxiety, and another pause ensued.

"So when I waked this morning, I thought I'd ask God to take care of me. I hope he will take care of me, and all of us."

"Did you ask him to take care of me?"

"No."

"Why not?"

"Because I thought you would ask him yourself."

A long pause ensued. The deeply thoughtful and almost anxious expression of countenance showed that his heart was reached.

"Don't you think you had better ask him for yourself?"

"Yes," said the boy readily.

He kneeled again in his mother's lap, and uttered in his simple and broken language, a prayer for the protection and blessing of Heaven.

Florida Pine Apples.—The Charleston News has been presented with specimens of this fruit, raised at St Lucia, East Florida. They have been produced with scarcely any trouble, and are the product of a second crop, and the only fruit of the kind which has been raised in the United States. It is stated that all the tropical fruits are easy of culture in the eastern portion of Florida.

Commander William Chauncey Wetmore, of the United States Navy, died a few days since, at his residence, Bergen Hill, New Jersey.

Desertions from the Army.—The Police Gazette of last week contains a list and description of *fifty-five deserters* from the United States army within a few days.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

The seal of confidence having been removed from the proceedings of the Senate on the Message sent to that body by the President on our relations with Mexico, they are published in detail in the National Intelligencer.

The following is a copy of the Message of the President, which was sent to the Senate, in Executive session on the 4th inst.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

WASHINGTON, August 4, 1846.

To the Senate of the United States:

I herewith communicate to the Senate the copy of a letter, under date of the 27th ultimo, from the Secretary of State of the United States to the Minister of Foreign Relations of the Mexican Republic, again proposing to open negotiations and conclude a treaty of peace, which shall adjust all the questions in dispute between the two Republics. Considering the relative power of the two countries, the glorious events which have already signalized our arms, and the distracted condition of Mexico, I did not conceive that any point of national honor could exist which ought to prevent me from making this overture.— Equally anxious to terminate, by a peace honorable for both parties, as I was originally to avoid the existing war, I have deemed it my duty again to extend the olive branch to Mexico. Should the Government of that Republic accept the offer in the same friendly spirit by which it was dictated, negotiations will speedily commence for the conclusion of a treaty.

The chief difficulty to be anticipated in the negotiation is the adjustment of a boundary between the parties, by a line which shall at once be satisfactory and convenient to both, and such as neither will hereafter be inclined to disturb.— This is the best mode of securing perpetual peace and good neighborhood between the two Republics. Should the Mexican Government, in order to accomplish these objects, be willing to cede any portion of their territory to the U. States, we ought to pay them a fair equivalent; a just and honorable peace, and not conquest, being our purpose in the prosecution of the war.

Under these circumstances, and considering the exhausted and distracted condition of the Mexican Republic, it might become necessary, in order to restore peace, that I should have it in my power to advance a portion of the consideration money for any cession of territory which may be made. The Mexican Government might not be willing to wait for the payment of the whole until the treaty could be ratified by the Senate, and an appropriation to carry it into effect be made by Congress; and the necessity for such a delay might defeat the object altogether. I would, therefore, suggest whether it might not be wise for Congress to appropriate a sum such as they might consider adequate for this purpose, to be paid, if necessary, immediately upon the ratification of the treaty by Mexico. This disbursement would, of course, be accounted for at the Treasury, not as secret service money, but like other expenditures.

Two precedents for such a proceeding exist in our past history, during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, to which I would call your attention. On the 26th February, 1803, Congress passed an act appropriating $2,000,000 "for the purpose of defraying any extraordinary expenses which may be incurred in the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations," "to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States, who shall cause an account of the expenditure thereof to be laid before Congress as soon as may be;" and on the 13th February, 1806, an appropriation was made of the same amount and in the same terms.— The object in the first case was to enable the President to obtain the cession of Louisiana, and in the second that of the Floridas. In neither case was the money actually drawn from the Treasury; and I should hope that the result might be similar in this respect, on the present occasion, though the appropriation is deemed expedient as a precautionary measure.

I refer the whole subject to the Senate in Executive session. If they should concur in opinion with me, then I recommend the passage of a law appropriating such a sum as Congress may deem adequate, to be used by the Executive, if necessary, for the purpose which I have indicated.

In the two cases to which I have referred, the special purpose of the appropriation did not appear on the face of the law, as this might have defeated the object; nor, for the same reason, in my opinion, ought it now to be stated.

I also communicate to the Senate the copy of a letter from the Secretary of State to Commodore Conner, of the 27th ultimo, which was transmitted to him on the day it bears date.

JAMES K. POLK.

With this Message were communicated two letters from the Secretary of State, one addressed to the "Minister of Foreign Relations of the Mexican Republic," and the other to "Com. Conner, commanding the U. S. Naval forces in the Gulf of Mexico."

In the former communication, which is dated July 27, 1846, Mr. Buchanan, after stating that the President no less anxious to terminate the war than he was to avoid it, has instructed him (Mr. B.) to propose "that negotiations shall forthwith commence for the conclusion of a peace just and honorable for both parties. Should this offer be received and responded to by the Mexican Government in the same frank and friendly spirit by which it has been dictated, he will immediately despatch an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the city of Mexico, with instructions and full powers to conclude a treaty of peace which shall adjust all the questions in dispute between the two Republics. If the Mexican Government should prefer to send a Minister to Washington to conduct the negotiation here, he shall be received with kindness and respect, and every effort shall be made to accomplish the object of his mission with the least possible delay."

In the letter to Com. Conner, Mr. Buchanan states that he has enclosed the letter to the Mexican Government, referred to above, and instructs him to transmit it to the Mexican Government, and to send their answer with all despatch to the Department at Washington. In this letter Mr. Buchanan say—

"Should the Mexican Government determine to accept the offer and enter upon negotiations, it may and probably will propose to you to conclude an armistice during their pendency. If such a proposition should be made, you will promptly but kindly reject it, giving at the same time every assurance that the President will do all in his power to bring the negotiations to a satisfactory termination with the least possible delay.

Mr. B. then gives the reasons which have determined the President not to allow of an armistice till a definite treaty of peace shall be signed and ratified in Mexico."

This message of the President and the accompanying letters were referred, on the 4th instant, to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The next day Mr. McDuffie reported two resolutions from said committee—the first approving the course adopted by the President, and the second declaring that two millions of dollars should be appropriated, as requested. Before any decision was made, it was decided to recommit the resolution to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, though Mr. Hannegan proposed an amendment, to the effect that in the present state of affairs, "the Senate has no further advice to give" beside expressing its desire for an honorable and speedy peace.

On the 6th, Mr. McDuffie reported the resolutions again, modified so as to read as follows—

1. *Resolved*, That the Senate entertain a strong desire that the existing war with Mexico should be terminated by a treaty of peace, just and honorable to both nations; and that the President be advised to adopt all proper measures for the attainment of that object.

2. *Resolved further*, That the Senate deem it advisable that Congress should appropriate a sum of money to enable the President to conclude a treaty of peace, limits, and boundaries with the Republic of Mexico, and to be used by him in the event that such treaty should call for the expenditure of the money so appropriated, or any part thereof.

And the first resolution was adopted by a vote of 43 yeas to 2 nays—the nays being Messrs. Atchison of Missouri and Rusk of Texas.

Mr. Atchison then proposed to amend the second resolution by inserting after the word Mexico, "and for the purchase of a whole or a part of Upper California;" but this motion was rejected—yeas 11 (Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Benton, Breese, Bright, Cass, Dix, Pearce, Sevier, Sturgeon and Woodbridge) to 35 nays.

Mr. Pearce then moved "that no part of said money shall be applied to the purchase of any part of California," which was rejected by 7 yeas to 22 nays—the yeas being Messrs. Cilley, T. Clayton, Miller, Pearce, Phelps, Semple, and Upham.

Several other amendments were then proposed and rejected, when the second resolution was adopted by 33 yeas to 19 nays, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Ashley, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Calhoun, Cameron, Cass, Chalmers, Corwin, Crittenden, Dayton, Dix, Evans, Fairfield, Houston, Johnson [illegible] Sturgeon, Turney, Webster, [illegible]

Nays—Messrs. [illegible] J. M. Clayton, Davis, Greene, Huntington, Jarnagin, Mangum, Morehead, Pearce, Phelps, Semple, Simmons, Upham, and Woodbridge.

It was then decided that the resolutions adopted by the Senate should be laid before the President.

The bill making the appropriation of two millions of dollars was subsequently reported in the House, and there amended by Mr. Wilmot, (a particular friend of the President, who stood alone among the delegation from Pennsylvania in voting for Mr. McKay's tariff) so as to prohibit slavery in any territory acquired by the United States from Mexico, which amendment [illegible] so unpalatable to some of the Locofocos that they voted against it. The bill was however passed in the House and sent to the Senate, but that body adjourned before final action on it. We understand that a motion would have been made to strike out the amendment of Mr. Wilmot, but that it would have been rejected, in which event, it is believed, the passage of the bill itself would not have been so certain, as is thought by some.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE MEXICAN NEGOTIATION BILL.

Our readers already know that the President of the United States, addressing himself first to the Senate in a confidential Message, and afterwards to both Houses of Congress in a public Message, had appealed to them for advice and aid in bringing to a close the War with Mexico, as he had ought to have done before he, by his sole action, began the war or, to use phraseology to which none can take exception, before he placed our gallant little Army under Gen. Taylor in such a position as to make war inevitable.

In pursuance of the public Message, a bill was on Saturday introduced in a Committee of the Whole in the House of Representatives, by one of the partisans of the Executive, for making an appropriation of Two Millions of Dollars to enable the President of the United States to negotiate a Treaty of Peace with Mexico, including most plainly the acquisition, by force or purchase, or by both means conjointly, of a greater or less portion of Mexican territory. This bill was debated both before and after the recess on Saturday, and all was going merrily as marriage bells towards its consummation, when the apple of discord was thrown into the midst of the majority by a motion of Mr. Wilmot, of Pennsylvania,—the gentleman whom the government paper eulogized, the other day, as "the bold and fearless and truly able Wilmot," and in regard to whom we were given to understand, by the same authority, that it was "a singular coincidence that he is a native of the same town and county in the State as Mr. Walker." This gentleman was "bold" enough to move a Proviso to the bill, and to carry it too, declaring "that, as an express and fundamental condition to the acquisition of any territory from the Republic of Mexico by the United States, by virtue of any treaty which may be negotiated between them, and to the use by the Executive of the moneys herein appropriated, *neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in any part of said territory*, except for crime, whereof the party shall first be duly convicted."— This amendment made the bill so very unacceptable to its most ardent friends that many of them voted against its passage and even Mr. McKay would not vote for his own bill. The bill passed, however, on Saturday night, without his vote, by a majority of six votes, but did not reach the Senate in time to be acted upon that night.

Sunday intervening, it is understood to have been determined by the conferees of the two Houses on disagreeing votes, to introduce the appropriation, freed from Mr. Wilmot's Proviso, as an amendment to one of the amendments to the Civil Appropriation bill, which formed a part of the subject of conference. Yesterday morning, however, it being discovered that such an attempt would undoubtedly cause the loss of the whole mass of appropriations for the support of Government, the design was abandoned.

The Bill as it had passed the House of Representatives, came up in the Senate some twenty minutes before the expiration of the time allotted for closing the Legislative session; and a debate arose upon it, in the midst of which the hour of twelve arrived by the clock of the House of Representatives, and that House was adjourned by the Speaker; which, although it was not so late, by ten minutes, by the clock of the Senate, of course put a stop to all unfinished business.

Thus fell through the proposition, recommended by the Executive, for an appropriation to buy territory and a peace from Mexico.

It is not to be disguised that the effect of the passage of the Tariff Bill and the Veto of the Harbor Bill has been to reduce greatly, if not below par, the influence of the Executive in the two Houses of Congress. Of this the failure of the *Land Graduation Bill* afforded decisive evidence; which the failure of this Mexican War (or Peace) Bill serves to confirm.

THE LATE SESSION OF CONGRESS.

A Letter published in the New York Evening Post, under date of Washington, August 12, and evidently written by a Democratic Member of Congress, gives us some views of the scenes behind the curtain on the last day or two of legislation which are quite instructive. Take for example the following notice of the Mexican "Peace" Bill and the Oregon Government Bill:

"The $2,000,000 appropriation to be employed for unspecified purposes in negotiation with Mexico failed. It had passed the House, coupled with an anti-slavery proviso, but was not taken up in the Senate at all. To be candid, *I am very glad that the whole proposition was defeated.* Of course, it is painful to me to express dissent or dissatisfaction with any recommendation of the President, *but this two million business came in such a questionable shape, that really I could not reconcile it with my sense of duty to give it my support.* But the situation and the fate of the Oregon bill was the same; it had passed the House, and was patiently awaiting the pleasure of the Senate on the table of the secretary. It was not even looked at. [illegible]"

We have heard it [illegible] in the House [illegible] this recommendation [illegible] was defeated [illegible] insertion [illegible] Democratic Members [illegible] wedge and [illegible] Members of the [illegible] proviso which made [illegible] to its own friends, and [illegible] certain to defeat it either in the House of Representatives or in the Senate. It rushed through the House of Representatives, but would have been killed in that body had it come back from the Senate with an amendment striking out the proviso in question; without striking it out, it probably never could have passed the Senate.

From the same letter we extract the following paragraphs, hardly less interesting than that which we have already quoted:

"This [the rejection of the Oregon government bill] was too bad, for Judge Douglass had drawn the bill with great care, and it was a very good bill as it passed the House. I am afraid there was a little—the least taste in life—of *fifty-four forty malevolence* in this! But let it pass, although the bill did *not* pass. I am chiefly concerned about this untoward failure because of the previous disappointment it has brought to a small crowd of Democrats from the West who were willing and able to make excellent governors, secretaries, or judges, or Indian agents.

"There was another important measure which came to an untimely end; and this was the post-office bill, about franking and postmasters' commissions, and single and double letters, that was passed by the Senate after the defeat in the House of the kicked bill, which I described some days ago. This bill did not, like the others, come to its death in the Senate chamber, but met [illegible] in the rotundo.— The French spoliation bill was the victim of the veto. It came to its end through no fault of its own, but by the visitation of the Executive. And the veto itself came very near being victimized by a two-thirds vote.

"In the House the bill for the sale of the copper lands was a failure. It had passed the Senate, but the infant was overlain by its too anxious parents and smothered."

THE MEXICAN WAR.

We have, in our last paper, placed before our readers the Confidential Message of the President of the United States to the Senate, and the Documents accompanying it, showing the grounds taken by the President in his intercourse with the Executive Council (the Senate) in relation to the Mexican war; from which our readers will have learnt that the President is in communication with the Government of Mexico, of which Paredes is the head, with reference to a Negotiation for Peace and for an adjustment of Boundary.

We now lay before them, in another column, a Proclamation issued some time ago by Gen. Taylor, at the head of the Army of Invasion; which, though bearing the signature of the gallant General, is, upon the face of it, an elaborate Manifesto, prepared for him, and undoubtedly issued, by Executive authority. It is for the reader to reconcile, in whatever way he can, the inconsistency between this annunciation to the People of the objects of the Executive, and that very different annunciation of its purposes and designs which the President has so recently made to the Senate.

In the Message to the Senate the President is not only anxious to make Peace with Mexico, but announces that he has entered into negotiations with President Paredes to that end. In the Proclamation to the People of Mexico, the object of the war is declared, and reiterated, to be to "overthrow the tyrants"—meaning the actual Government with whom, since the publication of that Manifesto, the Executive has invited negotiations for Peace! How are these extraordinary contradictions to be reconciled!

Again: the *object* of the War is declared, in the Proclamation, to be to obtain indemnity for claims, &c. and to overthrow the existing Government of Mexico. In the Message of the President of the United States of May 11th, so promptly responded to, in which he asked Congress to shoulder the War, and appropriate men and money to carry it on, the prosecution of the War was demanded, not to obtain indemnity for claims, &c.—and much less to overthrow the Government of Mexico—but because of Mexico having "passed the boundary of the United States," "invaded our territory, and shed American blood upon the American soil." It was *to repel invasion of our territory*—*to defend* our territory—that the President called upon Congress to appropriate men and money, and not to "liberate the people of Mexico from despots," or "to overthrow tyrants," who are declared to have usurped power over them.

Who can possibly determine the real objects or intentions of the Government in prosecuting this War, when the highest official authority gives such different, contradictory, and opposite versions of them? Is there yet some other purpose, not revealed or hinted at in any of the Executive communications to Congress or to the People, nor even to the people of Mexico, the disclosure of which, when it comes, will furnish the key to these irreconcilable inconsistencies?—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

THE SECOND VETO.

The Veto Message of the President, in relation to the old French claims—a veto the more remarkable, as it is based upon *expediency* alone—will, we hope, have the effect of satisfying many who have heretofore doubted its propriety, of modifying that anarchical feature of our Constitution. We are not in favor of abolishing it—although we should prefer that, rather than it should remain in its present practically *absolute* form—but of such a change as will deprive one man of the power, to defeat the will of a majority of the two Houses of Congress, deliberately expressed. The very fact is often referred to as an evidence of the importance of this power, and the judiciousness with which it has been uniformly exerted—we mean the subsequent approval of the people—is in any fair view, and indeed constitutes with us strong objection to it, as it exists. It furnishes but another illustration of the overshadowing and dangerous influence of the Executive branch of the government, which is rapidly *consolidating* all the powers of the government, in its own grasp. It is a fashion of courtiers, as well as a notion of law, to say that "the King can do no wrong;" and in popular governments, demagogues, who bear the same relation to the people that courtiers do to Kings, are accustomed to invest the sovereign people with the same attribute of infallibility. We are no sycophants of Power, whether in the Monarch or the Multitude; and we have no hesitation therefore in saying that King Numbers is just as liable to err, and that his errors are just as likely to prove fatal to public liberty, as King Stork or King Log. The approval, by the people, consequently of the vetoes of popular Presidents, we regard as a most insufficient test of the wisdom and justice of the exercise of that sovereign attribute. Certainly, the framers of the Constitution never deemed it probable that upon a mere question of expediency, the President would reject a law which had received the sanction of both Houses of Congress—very few of the members of which singly are not fully as capable as the President himself to decide upon the policy of its enactments, and each of whom might with as much propriety be entrusted with this potent negative. The contemporaneous commentaries upon and expositions of the Constitution show clearly that its wise and patriotic authors did not for a moment believe that the President would ever capriciously and arbitrarily exercise this power. They believed that he would stand too much in awe of public opinion, as expressed by the Representatives of the people, and they chiefly apprehended that it would be a dead letter in his hands, as for a century past, within which period no law passed by a British Parliament has been vetoed, it has been in Great Britain. But it is now sufficiently obvious that they greatly underrated the influence of the Executive, which, through its constantly accumulating patronage, and by other means scarcely less operative, has become the law-making as well as the *law-executing* branch of the government.

In relation to the justice of the claims proposed to be liquidated by the vetoed bill, we repeat, what we have heretofore said, that we have not examined the subject with sufficient care to authorize us to express an opinion. But surely the argument of the President, that the delay heretofore to pay them, justifies a still further procrastination, is wholly untenable. On the contrary, if the claims be equitable, every day's delay but aggravates the injustice of which the claimants, by the neglect of their government, have been so long the victims. Strong *prima facie* evidence that they are well founded is certainly furnished by their recognition by both Houses of Congress, a majority of which could scarcely be persuaded to vote away five millions of dollars to satisfy claims not resting upon conclusive evidence of their justice. It is true, that Congress has heretofore failed to pay them—but this failure has generally been owing to an alleged want of time to act upon the subject. We are not aware that a bill for their liquidation has ever been *rejected* by Congress—and it is certain that on more than twenty occasions, the committees to which the investigation of the subject has been confided, have reported favorably upon them, while, in no single instance, has there been an adverse Report. This fact, alone, is almost conclusive as to the obligation of the government to assume the payment of these long standing claims.

While we are complaining of Mexico for its failure to pay our citizens for alleged spoliations upon our commerce, it is certainly remarkable that our own government manifests so much reluctance to perform a like act of justice, for spoliations committed by France, and from the payment of which we have by treaty released that government, and in that manner become ourselves responsible.

THE LAST VETO.

In the course of yesterday's sitting in the Senate it became the constitutional duty of that body to reconsider the bill, which originated in the Senate, for settling the claims due by this Government to its own citizens under the Treaty with France, now more than forty years old; which bill had passed both Houses and been returned by the President of the United States with objections. The question on the passage of the bill (the President's objections notwithstanding) underwent a brief but spirited debate: and, when the question was taken, had all the Senators in the city been present, it is probable that a two-thirds vote would have shown the sense of the Senate upon this first introduction into the General Government of the principle of REPUDIATION in one of its most revolting forms; that is to say, Repudiation of debt by a Government yet in full credit and possessed of inexhaustible resources, on such grounds as are set forth in the Veto Message. As it was, the vote of the Senate exhibited twenty-seven votes in favor of the bill, to fifteen against it. So very obnoxious are the principles of this veto to the moral sense, that there were Senators (political friends of the President) who voted against the bill, when it first passed that body, and yet would not vote against it upon the question of sustaining the veto.

It may be well to add, however, that, had the bill passed the Senate by a two-thirds vote, there was no hope that it could become a law against the Veto. In the House of Representatives it passed by only a few votes of a majority; and, had the bill reached that body from the Senate, there was no probability of its gaining votes enough there to pass it by a two-thirds vote.

National Intelligencer, August 11.

ACTS PASSED AT THE LATE SESSION.

The following are most of the acts of public importance passed at the late session of Congress:—

Bills which originated in the Senate.

An act to extend the laws of the United States over the State of Texas, and for other purposes.

An act for the organization of a company of sappers, miners, and pontoniers.

An act to establish a collection district in the State of Texas, and for other purposes.

An act providing for the adjustment of all suspended pre-emption land claims in the several States and Territories.

An act to provide for raising a regiment of mounted riflemen, and for establishing military stations on the route to Oregon.

An act to repeal a part of the act supplementary to the several laws for the sale of the public lands, approved April 5, 1832, and for other purposes.

An act to surrender to the State of Tennessee all the title which the United States have to lands in that State, as also the proceeds of the sale of such of said lands as may have been sold by Tennessee for account of the United States.

An act supplementary to an act providing for the prosecution of the existing war between the United States and the Mexican Republic, and for other purposes.

An act to provide for the organization of the volunteer forces brought into the service of the United States into brigades and divisions, and for the appointment of the necessary number of general officers to command the same.

Joint resolution regulating the printing of Congress, and establishing the compensation for the same.

Joint resolution appointing regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

Bills originating in the House.

An act more effectually to provide for the enforcement of certain provisions in the treaties of the United States.

An act to carry into effect the convention between the United States and the Republic of Peru, concluded at Lima the 17th March, 1841.

An act for the allowance of drawback on foreign merchandise imported into certain districts of the United States from the British North American provinces, and exported to foreign countries.

An act making appropriations for the support of volunteers and other troops authorized to be employed in the prosecution of the war with Mexico during the year ending the 30th June, 1847.

An act to authorize the issue of Treasury notes and a loan.

An act making appropriations for certain objects of expenditure therein specified.

An act to establish the Smithsonian Institution for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men.

An act making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States for the year ending on the 30th June, 1847.

An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, for the year ending the 30th June, 1847.

An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending 30th June, 1847.

An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year ending on the 30th of June, 1847, and for other purposes.

An act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending the 30th June, 1847.

An act reducing the duties on imports and for other purposes.

An act to provide for the better organization of the Treasury, and for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue.

An act to authorize the President of the United States to sell the reserved mineral lands in the State of Illinois and Arkansas and the Territories of Wisconsin and Iowa supposed to contain lead ore.

An act to authorize an increase of the rank and file of the army of the United States.

An act to change the time of holding the Federal Court in North Carolina.

An act to grant the right of pre-emption to actual settlers on the lands acquired by the treaty from the Miami Indians, in Indiana.

An act to establish the value of certain foreign coins and moneys of account, and to amend existing laws.

An act making appropriations for certain defensive works of the United States for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1847.

An act to enable the people of Wisconsin to form a Constitution and State Government and for the admission of such State into the Union.

An act to exempt coffee imported from the Netherlands from duty in certain cases, and for other purposes.

An act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending 30th June, 1847.

An act making appropriations for the payment of Revolutionary and other pensions of the United States for the year ending 30th June, 1847, and for other purposes.

An act making appropriations for the payment of navy pensions for the year ending 30th June, 1847.

An act to regulate writs of error and appeals from the District Court of the United States for the middle district of Alabama.

An act providing for the prosecution of the existing war between the United States and the Republic of Mexico.

An act relative to collectors and other officers of the customs.

An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department, for the year ending 30th June, 1847.

An act to retrocede the county of Alexandria in the District of Columbia to the State of Virginia.

An act to supply deficiencies in the appropriation for certain objects made for the service of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1847.

An act to regulate the proceedings in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States and for other purposes.

An act to provide for the distribution of the laws and treaties of the United States published by Little & Brown, under the provisions of the resolution of Congress approved March 3d, 1845, and for other purposes.

Joint resolution for the admission of the State of Texas into the Union.

Joint resolution directing the payment of certain volunteers and militia [illegible] therein prescribed.

Joint resolution relative to the printing and distribution of the annual estimates.

Joint resolution of notice to Great Britain to annul and abrogate the Convention between Great Britain and the United States of the 6th of August, 1827, relative to the country on the northwest coast of America, westward of the Stony Mountains, commonly called Oregon.

Joint resolution presenting the thanks of Congress to Maj. Gen. Taylor, his officers and men.

Joint resolution to refund to States and individuals expenses incurred by them under calls for militia and volunteers made by Generals Gaines and Taylor.

Joint resolution directing the manner of procuring the printing for the two Houses of Congress.

THE SMITHSONIAN BILL.

One of the bills rescued and passed on the last day, and almost in the last hour of the Session just closed, was the bill "*to establish the Smithsonian Institution.*"— This was a most commendable act, and all who agree with us in thinking that the national faith and honor were pledged to the execution of the trust confided to the United States by the munificent bequest of Mr. Smithson, will be gratified to learn that this long-delayed measure has at last received the sanction of Congress.

The Managers, or *Regents*, as they are called, created by the bill, to carry it into effect, consist of *fifteen* persons—three ex officio, three Senators, appointed by the President of the Senate, three members of the House of Representatives, appointed by the Speaker of the House, and six citizens at large (two of them to be residents of Washington and members of the National Institute) [illegible] appointed by joint resolution of the two Houses.

These appointments [illegible] made according to the [illegible] prescribed, are as follows (with the exception of the three Senators:)

The Regents [illegible]

The Vice President of the United States.
The Chief Justice of the United States.
The Mayor of the City of Washington.
[We could not learn what Senators were appointed by the President of that body.]
Representative Robert Dale Owen, of Indiana.
Representative William J. Hough, of New York.
Representative Henry W. Hilliard, of Alabama.
Rufus Choate, of Massachusetts.
Gideon Hawley, of New York.
Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania.
William C. Preston, of South Carolina.
Alexander Dallas Bache, of Washington.
Joseph G. Totten, ditto.

The Regents are required by the law to meet in the city of Washington on the first Monday in September next, to enter on the duties of their appointment.

National Intelligencer.

The New Senator from Maine.—It appears that the election of Mr. Bradbury, who was recently elected to the United States Senate from the State of Maine, is to be contested. The Whig members of the Legislature have drawn up a remonstrance to be presented to the Senate of the United States, in which they aver that the report of the committee which counted the ballots on the part of the House of Representatives of the Maine Legislature was incorrect, inasmuch as it declares at least five votes more for James W. Bradbury, and at least five votes less against him, than were actually cast by members of the House and [illegible] by said committee. They [illegible] ready to prove [illegible] votes given and [illegible] for George Evans [illegible] only as reported [illegible] one vote was so given and received for William P. Fessenden, which vote was not reported, and that there were not less than 18 votes so given and received for others, together with one blank vote.

Alleging the errors above stated, and that other errors are contained in said report, they say that there was in fact no election on the part of the House; and they therefore remonstrate against the right of James W. Bradbury, under the said declared election, to take and hold a seat as a Senator for the State of Maine in the Senate of the United States.

Trouble about the Sub-Treasury.—The recklessness of the Administration, in forcing on the country its odious sub-treasury scheme, is beginning to react on itself. It was the intention not to let the act go into operation before the 1st of January next, but by carelessness in the wording of the bill it turns out that it went into effect immediately on its passage, except as to the provision in relation to specie payments, which is postponed till the 1st of January next. And even here there was a mistake made, it is alleged, by which the act of 1789 was revived or kept in force, and this act allows specie only to be received in payments to the government! A Locofoco correspondent of the New Evening Post gives the following account of the bill, which is, no doubt, on treasury authority:

"An examination of the sub-treasury has led to the conclusion that it goes into effect immediately so far as to prevent the treasurers or receivers [illegible] or keeping any money in the banks, or any where but in the vaults of the government. It does not require that specie shall alone be received for public dues until the first of January next. But it leaves no discretion as to places of deposit. If, as is alleged, the act of 1789 is still in force, nothing but specie can now be received. The balances at present in the banks cannot be transferred to other depositories until the first of April next. Such was not the intention of those who framed the law, yet so it reads. An oversight inconsistent with dates has been the cause of this mistake. What measures the administration will adopt for a state of circumstances for which they were not provided, and which were not expected, remains to be seen."

TREASURY NOTES.

Some of the treasury drafts, or war warrants, that have been issued for the use of the paymasters of the army in Mexico, have been returned to this city from New Orleans, where they were put in circulation. They have thus early found their way to this city, the central port of the monetary affairs in the U. States. They are like a hundred dollar bank note, with this advantage, they are issued upon the credit of the U. States; and are like all the United States bank notes, worth par from the St. Croix to the Rio Grande.—*N. Y. Express.*

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.
SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Great Western, Capt. Matthews, arrived at New York on the 10th, with dates from Liverpool to the 25th ult. inclusive.

The reported failure of the potato crop in Ireland has again produced a great demand for Indian Corn. Large quantities were sold in Liverpool on the 29th at a slight advance in price. It is still, however, the cheapest article of food that can be purchased.

The national tribute to the gifted and talented Mr. Cobden progresses most satisfactorily; it now amounts to nearly £50,000. The house of Messrs. Brown, Shipley, and Co., American merchants at Liverpool, heads the list by a subscription of 3000 dollars.

Lord Wm. Russell, brother of the Duke of Bedford and Lord John Russell, died at Genoa, on the 16th ult., aged 57.

THE HONORABLE LOUIS McLANE.

In the "European Times" which went out by the steamship Hibernia, on the 19th, we stated that Mr. McLane, had conveyed to Liverpool the ratified Oregon treaty for despatch by that steamer to the U. States. The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce took the advantage of the Minister's visit to this port by presenting the following address on Monday, the 20th.

"To HIS EXCELLENCY LOUIS McLANE, Esq., Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America to Great Britain:

"SIR: The American Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool desire to express to you the high sense which they entertain of the value and importance of the exertions which you have recently made for maintaining friendly relations between Great Britain and the United States. The merchants of Liverpool have read with great pleasure and heartily concur in the opinion which Lord Aberdeen, in his place in Parliament, expressed of the service which you have rendered to your own country and to ours. Although the consciousness of having labored to promote the welfare of mankind, is in itself a great reward, it cannot fail to afford you additional pleasure to learn that those who have anxiously watched the progress of the negotiations, now happily terminated, have duly appreciated the patience, ability, and temper which your conduct has been distinguished. Whilst you have carefully maintained the honor of the United States you have largely contributed to save both nations from the horrors of war. The highest renown belongs to such labors, and their true value will not be measured by the successful termination of the Oregon question alone.

"The example which has been set by the statesmen of two great nations thus settling by discussion, and in a spirit of moderation and justice, disputes of long standing and, from peculiar circumstances, of the gravest political importance, is of inestimable value to the world. Entertaining for your character the most sincere respect, and particularly [illegible] it which we have observed in your intercourse with our own Government [illegible] you to accept the expression of [illegible] esteem, and [illegible] best wishes for your continued health and happiness.

"Liverpool, 20th July 1846."

Mr. McLane answered greatly pleased with so gratifying a compliment, emanating from that important body, and expressing as it did the strong feelings of respect entertained for his character and of the high sense of the efficient services rendered, both to America and England [illegible] peaceful settlement of this question of which Lord Aberdeen had also previously in the House of Lords, borne honorable testimony.

W. Brown, Esq., M. P. for S. Lancashire.—We noticed in our last publication that the American Minister, Mr. McLane, was the guest of Mr. Brown, at his elegant villa, Richmond Hill, near Liverpool, and that he would remain there until the election for South Lancashire. The last named event took place on the morning of the 21st inst., when, there being no opposition, Mr. Brown was returned as member for this division of the county.

PARLIAMENTARY—THE SUGAR DUTIES.

The Government is now fairly involved in the meshes of the Sugar question.— Lord John Russell propounded his measure on Monday last, and the discussion on its merits was to have commenced in the House of Commons last night, but in consequence of the death of his brother it has been postponed until Monday. The debate will extend over several nights, and the result cannot be known until the next packet. The features of the scheme are briefly these:—The colonial duty of 14s. is to continue as at present. The existing duty on foreign free-labor Sugar is 23s. 4d. It is to be reduced at once to 21s., and is to apply equally to *all* foreign sugar, free as well as slave-grown. A scale of duties is to extend over five years, dropping in the first year a shilling, in the second eighteen pence, in the third the same, in the fourth the same, in the fifth the same, at the end of which time all distinction between colonial and foreign sugar is to cease. This, in brief, is an outline of the plan.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—July [illegible]

Prices remain nearly as before, with a slight tendency upwards. 3300 American and [illegible] Surats have been taken on speculation, and [illegible] American, 450 Pernams, and 50 Madras for export. Sales to-day, 5000 to 6000 bales. The sales of the week amount to 36,740 bales.

Distressing Accident.—We are truly pained to have to state, that a melancholy accident occurred in our city, yesterday to an interesting little son of the Rev. Wm. H. Norwood. Whilst looking out of the third story window of his father's house, John Norwood, aged about four or five years, and second son of the pastor of St. Paul's church, lost his balance and fell to the pavement, a distance of about 25 or 30 feet. The forehead of the child fell upon the bricks, which caused a fearful concussion. Drs. Cullen and Warner happened near the spot at the time of the unfortunate occurrence, and at once rendered prompt assistance. We fear, however, from what we have heard, that the child will not recover. What is also melancholy to relate, the Rev. Mr. Norwood is now absent from the city, on a tour for the benefit of impaired health. Mrs. Norwood, the mother of the little sufferer, was in the room from which her son fell at the time of the sad accident. She did not discover the danger until it was too late to rescue him.—*Richmond Republican.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

[illegible]DAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 18, 1846.

"THE OLD NORTH STATE FOREVER!"

North Carolina has proved, by the result of the late Election, that she still holds fast her integrity: that her people are neither to be seduced or driven from the high stand they have taken in defence of the COUNTRY AND ITS LAWS, against the encroachments of Executive influence and the "progressive" innovations of Locofoism.

Calmly, but firmly, (to use the language of the Register,) have the Whigs of North Carolina, confident in their own strength, strong in the faith of a good cause, unmoved by results elsewhere, met the crisis like men and Patriots. The result is alike honorable to them, and inspiriting to the Whigs of the whole Union. They take their place by right in the van of the Whig army. They have planted their flag-staff and pledged our honest old North State now and henceforth to the uncompromising support of Whig principles. We have met our opponents on their chosen issues, and utterly overwhelmed them.—Proud, indeed, is our position!

The result of this Election has secured a WHIG GOVERNOR, a WHIG SENATE, a WHIG HOUSE OF COMMONS, and TWO WHIG U. S. SENATORS! Truly this is glory enough for one campaign!

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

FOR GOVERNOR.

	1846. Graham.	1846. Shepard.	1844. Graham.	1844. Hoke.
Anson,	882	372	1073	566
Brunswick,	352	257	335	311
Bladen,	302	392	271	429
Beaufort,	835	421	887	489
Buncombe,	951	431	875	436
Burke,	1232	230	1263	369
Cumberland,	722	701	603	1070
Chatham,	1126	524	1153	794
Caswell,	260	996	277	1088
Cabarrus,	687	391	751	477
Caldwell,	651	219	544	260
Catawba,	482	681	Votes with Lincoln.	
Craven,	691	591	681	622
Chowan,	170 m.		286	188
Columbus,	195	383	180	342
Duplin,	277	917	246	866
Davidson,	1064	610	941	658
Davie,	500	206	508	354
Edgecombe,	127	1394	118	1110
Franklin,	383	637	361	719
Guilford,	1867	369	1920	463
Greene,	1 m.		253	199
Granville,	1065	893	976	985
Halifax,	561	457	569	378
Haywood,	447	347	370	328
Hertford,	369	200	308	269
Henderson,	563	193	565	266
Iredell,	1419	288	1527	378
Jones,	48 m.		195	153
Johnston,	683	675	639	585
Lenoir,	292	301	198	356
Lincoln,	365	879	911	1773
Moore,	588	352	584	513
Martin,	340	504	316	523
Mecklenburg,	680	1035	808	1242
Montgomery,	486	92	586	107
Northampton,	100 m.		514	362
Nash,	95	827	70	736
New Hanover,	257	938	283	1101
Orange,	1711	1444	1756	1555
Onslow,	240	626	178	553
Pasquotank,	506	229	593	177
Perquimans,	265 m.		366	217
Person,	359	516	287	622
[illegible]	242 m.		667	441
[illegible]	1233	213	1082	318
Richmond,	715	54	678	113
Rowan,	820	698	869	736
Robeson,	575	527	559	510
Rockingham,	367	761	419	981
Rutherford,	1068	231	1402	435
Stokes,	995	951	1105	1165
Surry,	1163	1044	1032	1023
Sampson,	504	692	461	727
Stanly,	562	28	541	81
Warren,	161	646	127	716
Wayne,	317	884	217	846
Wake,	1060	1101	1073	1271
Washington,	351	114	368	136
Wilkes,	1350	128	1333	167
	36,549	29,407	37,938	35,645

LEGISLATURE.

Granville—Dr. Russell, Whig, Senate. [Whig gain.] R. B. Gilliam, Whig, and Messrs Bullock and Stone, Locos, Commons.

Pitt—B. F. Eborn, Senate; Elias J. Blount and H. F. Harris, Commons. All Whigs; no change.

Cabarrus—J. W. Scott and L. B. Krimminger, Whigs, Commons. No change.

Stokes—J. F. Poindexter, Whig, Senate; R. Golding, Whig, and two Locos, in the Commons. A Whig gain of a Senator and loss of a Commoner.

Bertie—John R. Gilliam, Senate; John W. Bond and R. O. Britton, Commons. All Whigs; no change.

Craven—Nathaniel Street, Loco, Senate; W. H. Washington and Henry T. Guion, Whigs, Commons. No change. Poll: Senate, Street 729, Chadwick, Whig, 327. Commons, Washington 755, Guion 728, Latham, Loco, 607, Miller, ditto, 519.

Washington—Thomas B. Nichols, Whig, Commons. No change.

Washington and Tyrrell—Jos. Halsey, Whig, re-elected to the Senate without opposition.

Surry—Puryear and Gwinn, Whigs, and Sheeks, Loco, Commons. No change.

Nash—Drake, Senate; Harrison, Commons. Both Locos; no change.

Hertford—R. G. Cowper, Senate; Kenneth Rayner, Commons. Both Whigs; no change.

Greene—Gashing, Loco, Commons. No change.

Carteret—Jennings Pigott, Whig, Commons. No change.

Edgecombe—L. D. Wilson, Senate; W. Moye and W. F. Dancy, Commons. All Locos; no change.

Rockingham—G. D. Boyd, Senate; D. W. Courts and Jos. Neal, Commons. All Locos; no change.

Beaufort and Hyde—David Carter, Whig, Senate. No change.

Beaufort—Edward Stanly and Thomas Shaw, Whigs, Commons. No change.

Greene and Lenoir—E. G. Speight, Loco, Senate. No change.

Camden and Currituck—Barnard, Whig, Senate. Whig gain.

Martin—Daniel Ward, Senate; A. H. Coffield, Commons. Both Locos; no change.

Burke, Caldwell, &c.—Gen. S. F. Patterson, Whig, Senate. No change.

Wilkes—Gen. Jas. Wellborn and J. J. Gambill, Whigs, Commons. No change.

Rutherford—W. F. Jones and S. M. Curry, Whigs, Commons. No change.

Rutherford and Cleaveland—Dr. Mills, Loco, Senate. Whig loss.

Lincoln and Catawba—J. L. Stowe, Senate; J. H. White, F. D. Reinhardt, N. Wilson, and John Webster, Commons. All Locos; no change.

Buncombe, Henderson, and Yancey—N. W. Woodfin, Whig, Senate. No change.

Buncombe—J. A. Fagg and A. B. Chum, Whigs, Commons. No change.

Haywood—Ferguson, Loco, Commons, by 5 maj. over Keener, Whig. Whig loss.

Burke and M'Dowell.—W. F. McKesson and J. J. Erwin, Whigs, Commons. No change.

Haywood and Macon.—Francis, Whig, Senate. No change.

Columbus—N. L. Williamson, Loco, Commons. No change. Poll: Williamson 344, W. M. Baldwin, Whig, 246. Lewis Williamson, Loco, Sheriff. Poll: Williamson 358, Marmaduke Powell, Loco, 63, Jas. Smith, Whig, 138.

Bladen, Brunswick, and Columbus—Robert Melvin, Loco, Senate. Poll:

	Melvin.	McDougald.
Bladen,	308	129
Brunswick,	155	236
Columbus,	308	77
	771	442

Davie—Miller, Whig, Commons. No change.

Macon—Hicks, Whig, Commons. No change.

Henderson—Baxter, Whig, Commons. No change.

Caldwell—E. P. Miller, Whig, Commons. No change.

Iredell—J. M. Bogle, Senate; R. Reid and W. W. George, Commons. All Whigs; no change.

Montgomery—Z. Russell, Whig, Commons.—No change. A. H. Sanders, Sheriff.

So far the Whigs have gained 4 Senators and lost 2, and gained 1 Commoner and lost 6. The Whig majority will therefore stand, (without further change,) 4 in the Senate and 10 in the House.

It is reported that a Whig has been elected in Yancey,—if so, the majority will be 12 in the House.

THE PENITENTIARY QUESTION.—The People of North Carolina have decided by a large majority at the recent Election against the establishment of a Penitentiary. We will publish a Table of the votes so soon as they are complete.

Wasn't that Thunder!—When the Locofocos about Raleigh heard the vote for Governor in Cumberland, they were pretty much in the situation of the man who was suddenly knocked down, and who, on coming to, not having a very clear perception of what had befallen him, bawled out—"*Wasn't THAT thunder!*"

Some of the Locos, hereabouts, go for re-districting the State, to "get clear," as they say, "of Cumberland!"—*Ral. Reg.*

It is but just to many of the Democrats in this county to say, that while they are still, and probably will always remain, Democrats, they could not be brought to the support of such a man as James B. Shepard, foisted upon them by an irresponsible clique at Raleigh; and they chose rather to support a *Whig* like Wm. A. Graham, a man whom they respected and esteemed, than to aid in the election of a man of their own party in whom they had no confidence.

THE WESTERN ELECTIONS.—Elections have recently taken place in Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri.

In Kentucky, the Whigs will have a large majority in the Legislature.

In Indiana, the present Locofoco Governor is doubtless elected by a greatly reduced majority (say about 1000 votes,) and the Locos will probably have a small majority in the Senate; but it is thought the Whigs will have a sufficient majority in the lower House to insure them a majority on joint ballot.

Illinois and Missouri have gone for the Locos, as usual. In these two States Representatives to the next Congress are chosen this year.

The sapient Editor of the "Union," in an article reviewing the proceedings of the late Congress, says "that hardly any previous Administration of our government has, during the first eighteen months of its career, left a broader and stronger mark for good or evil upon the map of our national polity." This we are free to admit. Among other matters for which he gives the Administration credit, and all credit for, is the settlement of the Oregon question. Now a little exercise of candor and magnanimity, a particle of neither the one or the other, when politics are concerned, does this sapient Editor of the government organ possess, would have taught him that the credit of the settlement of the Oregon question does not entirely belong to the "progressive Democracy." Read how complacently he speaks of the adjustment of this Oregon question:

"The Oregon question was one of those vast territorial issues in relation to which different sections of the great democratic party, not unnaturally, perhaps, entertained somewhat discordant views. That these views have been harmonized by the administration into a result so satisfactory, upon the whole, as the existing Oregon treaty, is matter of honest and general congratulation. The present administration has *gained* a settlement of the controversy, in the main as favorable to us as any previous administration *has asked for*, and much more than Great Britain had *ever offered to any preceding administration*. When the excitements of the hour shall have settled into the sober judgments of history, this will be held to be a high and enduring honor. As the treaty stands before us at this moment, it means nothing less than *permanent peace without dishonor* between two great nations apparently, at one moment, almost at war. Making all allowances for what might perhaps have been better, this is an achievement on which any statesman may look back with some satisfaction. All Europe feels this. The advices which come to us by the last arrival from beyond the Atlantic show that, in the judgment of the continent, England has yielded to us. *Our diplomacy never stood higher than at this moment before the world!*"

That these differing views have been harmonized, &c. &c. Had the Whigs no hand in this? What would the 54 40 men have done? What did the President say in his Message which accompanied the proposal for a treaty? Unless the Senate had advised the acceptance of the terms proposed by Great Britain, the President would have rejected these terms, and where would the country now have been? All can answer this question. Again, how he states "England has yielded," "our diplomacy never stood higher than at this moment before the world."

This may be so, and if it is we are glad of it; but we think if he had said the Senate of the United States, or rather a majority of that body, never stood higher, he would have been nearer the truth.

This Editor is for glorifying Mr. Polk and his Administration, at the expense of every thing, yea even truth itself. Now we wish to rebuke this disposition,—to let our readers know, that on the Oregon question, one of the great questions of the Session, but for the Whig party in the Senate, the President and his special advisers, Allen and Cass, &c. &c., would have had the country at war with Great Britain.

He has drawn us into a war with Mexico, but a war with Great Britain would have been another affair;—and how very thankful we should be, that we have escaped this additional calamity. No thanks to Mr. Polk and his administration. We wish our readers to bear in mind the leading measures of this Session of Congress, upon the passage of which this sapient Editor of the hired press of the government congratulates the people. The repudiated Sub-Treasury Bill;—the anti-American System of breaking down the industry of our our own country, and building up the British working-man, by the passage of the Tariff Bill;—the Mexican War;—the Veto of the Bill to repay to the claimants the honest debts due by the government to them, under the French Spoliation Bill. In the language of a distinguished Senator, we venture a prediction, that the *democratic* progress forward, upward, every way but *downward*, will be soon at an end.

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15, 1846.

The Administration is unquestionably on its last legs. Mr. Polk and almost his entire Cabinet are exceedingly odious to a large majority of those who came to Washington in December last his devoted friends. During the two days which I spent in that city, I had abundant opportunities, in my intercourse with both Whigs and Democrats, to satisfy me of that fact. Neither the Calhoun party, nor the Benton party, nor the 54 40 party, nor the Tariff party of Democrats, have any confidence in Mr. Polk, and they curse him, not secretly, but openly, in the presence of Whigs. An anecdote is related, which truly exhibits the state of things, viz: that a gentleman from New York, on his arrival in Washington, called on the President and congratulated him on the success of all his measures. Yes, replied Mr. Polk, "they all pass, but the passage of each successive measure leaves us *weaker* than we were before." This is emphatically true. His deceitful course on the Oregon question lost him the respect of a large squad of his friends. His destructive Tariff bill threw off a still larger number. His veto of the Harbor Bill, (at which I rejoice,) deeply incensed its friends. His bad appointments, and the odious domineering of the official Editor, have provoked nearly the whole Congress. Nothing but the most complete disgust towards the official Editor could ever have effected the passage of the bill to take from him the public printing and let it out by contract—a measure often attempted heretofore, but with no sort of success. It is surmised that Blair & Rives will soon have a new paper under way, which will support Silas Wright for the Presidency, and probably Wm. H. Haywood for the Vice Presidency. This ticket will secure the support of Mr. Benton and his friends. I have it from authority on which I *entirely rely*, that Mr. Benton has no idea either now or hereafter, of being a candidate. And I am equally satisfied that Mr. Calhoun *will be* a candidate in 1848, without a nomination. He and his friends will go into no Convention with the Democracy of the North, but will act independently of them. This makes it certain that there will be three candidates in 1848, if not four, for it is believed that Mr. Polk will run again if he can.

There is a determination on all hands, I learned, to take our candidate for the Vice Presidency from North Carolina.—And either Gov. Graham, Gov. Morehead, or Mr. Mangum, will probably receive the nomination. They all stand remarkably high at Washington.

Great anxiety is manifested to have Mr. Badger in the Senate, not only by North Carolinians but by others. If we have the Legislature, (of which I have every reason to hope, but cannot now say,) the selection will of course be made from among the three, Mr. Mangum Mr. Badger, and Gov. Morehead,—of any two of whom in the Senate we in North Carolina may well be proud.

Mr. Haywood was still engaged, when I left Washington, in the preparation of his Address, and its publication in pamphlet form.

I think that the session closed with fewer exhibitions of rowdyism and intemperance, than is usual. The character of many of the members is very bad. To say nothing of the notorious Felix G. McConnell of Alabama, who is essentially a blackguard, it is well known that the most talented Locofoco in Congress, Gen'l Dromgoole of Va., is a perfect sot. He recently fell into a gutter, and was near being drowned by a heavy rain which filled his bed to overflowing. Some chance passenger saw him and dragged him out to complete his nap under a shed.

A North Carolinian who goes to Washington cannot but feel gratified at the great personal respectability of our members.

The returns of our election reach me here slowly.

The Whigs have been charged by the progressive Democracy with defeating the Two Million Bill. Now we are inclined to the opinion that the clause with regard to slavery was attached to the resolution by way of amendment to defeat the bill. The bill, thus amended, the Democratic party well knew would not pass the Senate, and if the resolution had been sent back to the House with that clause stricken out, it would not have passed that body.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.—We are requested to state, that a Rail Road Meeting will be held at Stewartsville, in Richmond county, on Saturday the 29th inst., to appoint Delegates from Robeson and Richmond counties to the Rail Road Convention at Cheraw, on the 2d Monday of September next. All persons friendly to the cause are respectfully invited to attend.

We hope our citizens will recollect the meeting at Cheraw on the 2d Monday of September. We wish a strong delegation would go, and manifest to our neighbors that we are all alive to the Rail Road from Raleigh to the South Carolina line and thence to Camden. We can do a great deal if we will only exert ourselves.

SENATOR MANGUM.—The Philadelphia North American pays the following well merited tribute to Mr. Mangum:

"It may be doubted whether our councils boast a more faithful, fearless, and efficient champion of the right than Mr. Mangum, of the Senate. His course has won the heart of the country. Throughout the session, one of the most momentous in our annals, he has been among the foremost in the assertion of sound principles and the advocacy of just measures; and, while he has maintained with chivalric fidelity the interests of the South, he has done justice to all sections of our common country. Our National Councils can boast no purer patriot, no sounder statesman, and no better man."

DEATH OF MR. MELVIN.—We learn that Robert Melvin, Esq., the Senator elect from Bladen, Brunswick, and Columbus, died at his residence in Bladen on the 12th inst., of bilious fever.

MURDER.—We learn from a friend at Lomberton that Mr. Jas. Flowers, a very respectable citizen of Robeson county, was murdered on the 12th inst., by a man named John Shepherd. Shepherd is in jail awaiting his trial.

Gov. Graham.—The tremendous vote given to Gov. Graham all over the State, is not only gratifying to the Whigs, as an evidence of the strength of their party, but is also a source of pride and pleasure to them, as affording the best tribute that could be given, to the zeal, energy and industry, which has characterized the deportment of their noble Champion during the canvass. Personally, Gov. Graham had nothing to gain by success, and if he could have consulted his wishes, would, gladly, no doubt, have declined a re-election.—But, selected by his party to be its standard-bearer, he magnanimously discarded all personal considerations of ease and emolument, and threw himself into the breach. Abandoning the comforts of home, he has traversed every part of the State, to defend Whig principles, and furnish the friends of the cause with arguments, to maintain their ground. He has his reward in the approval of a clear conscience, and the heart-felt verdict of his fellow-citizens in his favor.—*Raleigh Register.*

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

THE "STANDARD" AND THE ELECTION.

We have always told the people, that the statements of the "Standard" on any subject is bad authority; and, particularly, that no reliance is to be placed on its calculation about Elections. It so happens, that in almost every instance, if not in every one, as we have shown, and will continue to show, where the "Standard" has indulged in prediction, that the result has falsified the calculation. For evidence of this, see Tuesday's Register, and this paper, *passim*. With regard to the Gubernatorial contest, we subjoin a prophecy or two from the "Standard":

"James B. Shepard, the Democratic candidate for Governor, we take pleasure in saying, is performing wonders in the West. Wherever he goes he fails not to produce an enthusiasm seldom if ever before seen in North Carolina. From accounts which we receive by every mail from that section of the State, we hesitate not in saying that Mr. Shepard *must* and WILL be elected Governor."

Again—

"Situated as we are here at the centre of the State, *we* certainly ought to know more of the feelings of the Democratic party than the editors of the Whig prints; and we assert with pride and confidence *that Mr. Shepard is warmly sustained in his noble exertions for the cause by an united, harmonious, and enthusiastic party.* He will get the full Democratic vote, and in addition to this, a large accession, especially in the East, from the Whig ranks. In our humble opinion if organization and energy shall continue to prevail in the Democratic ranks, and if every Democrat will do his whole duty between this and the 6th August, and at the polls on that day, *the defeat of Gov. Graham is inevitable.*"

Again—

SHEPARD AND VICTORY.

We conversed a few days since with a gentleman who has recently travelled through the Eastern section of the State, and he informs us that the Democrats of the East are in the finest spirits and confident of the election of Mr. Shepard.

Again—

"Shepard must and will be elected."

Two Robbers arrested—One of them killed in an attempt to escape.—The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer has been furnished with a letter dated Fort Gains, which states that two thieves, one known as Ezekiel Roberts, the other unknown, have been arrested in Hancock county on suspicion of being engaged in numerous extensive robberies. The one whose name is not known, in attempting to escape, was shot dead. A legal process was served upon the survivor by the Deputy Sheriff, and his saddlebags, and those of his dead companion, searched. Several bags of gold coin, amounting in all to about $3 500; 69 silver Mexican dollars and five francs; $750 in Darien Bank bills; $220 Bank of Brunswick; $200 Bank of Charleston, and some few other bills, were found and secured; besides gold watches, skeleton keys and other implements of roguery.

CUMBERLAND.

In this County, the largest Whig gain has been secured for Governor Graham that has been obtained in the State. In 1844, *Hoke* got 1070 and *Graham* 603. In 1846, *Graham* obtained 722, and *Shepard* 701! making a clear gain to the Whigs of 488 votes. In connection with this result, just read the following from the "Standard:"—*Raleigh Register.*

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD.

Mr. Holden: I see it stated in the last Register, that Mr. Shepard will not get the Democratic vote of Cumberland. The Editor of the Register tells a falsehood. Mr. Shepard will get a tremendous majority in Cumberland—the party are enthusiastic for him, and he will get some Whig votes on account of Graham's bid for the Rail Road. Success and victory to Shepard and Democracy.

TRUTH.

Cumberland, July, 1846.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS—PUBLIC MEETING, &c.

For some time past the citizens of our town and the surrounding country have been somewhat excited, owing to the disappearing of several negroes, and vague information received from other negroes, who had been tampered with by some white men. A few days ago a white man was apprehended in Cheraw, and subsequently, upon his confessions and other circumstances, another white man was apprehended in Marlborough District. Both of them have been committed to jail on charges of decoying and stealing negroes. So far as circumstances and the direct evidence already before the minds of the community go, we are led to believe that a nest of Murrell men has been discovered, and our citizens saved from further depredations, at least for a time. Great exertions were made by several of the citizens of this town and some gentlemen of Marlborough District, to detect some of the leaders in this nefarious business, and their efforts have been crowned with great success. In addition to the two white men above alluded to, two negroes were arrested and committed to jail, not, however, upon any charges against them, but as witnesses against a negro, named *Arthur*, who is said to belong to the gang of land pirates, and an active agent in decoying others. It is said that *Arthur* has gone to Guilford county, (N. C.) with two negro men and a negro woman, stolen from Marlborough District, placed under his charge, and that he had a pass to convey them off. The negro woman belongs to Charles Irby, and one of the negro men to Joseph Dixon, of Marlborough District. It will be well for the people of Randolph and Guilford to keep a look out for these negroes.

Believing that the actors in this piracy are worse than abolitionists, as they steal to sell for gain, and that the country and this neighborhood in particular, have at least for a time got rid of a scourge, a meeting of the citizens of Cheraw and the vicinity was held on Saturday last, at the Post Office.—*Cheraw Gazette.*

SUPREME COURT.

Opinions have been delivered by the Court, since our last, in the following Cases:

By Ruffin, C. J., In State, to use of Murphy *v.* McKay, from Sampson; judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. Also, in Guess *v.* Barbee, from Orange, affirming the judgment below. Also, in State *v.* Jefferson, from Mecklenburg, declaring that there is no error in the record. Also, in Croom *v.* Wright, in Equity from Wayne, reversing the decree with costs. Also, in Finch *v.* Lofton, in Equity from Davidson, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in McKay *v.* Woodie, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Doe *ex dem.* Ward *v.* Saunders, from Davidson, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Hill, Adm. *v.* Sproill, in Equity from Halifax. Also, in Logan *v.* Green, in Equity from Rutherford, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Brady *v.* Beason, from Moore, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Rogers *v.* Vines, from Greene, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Medley *v.* Mask, in Equity from Anson, dismissing the bill with costs. Also in Godfrey *v.* Leigh, from Perquimons, affirming the judgment for Plaintiff on the first count in the Declaration. Also, in Holden, Adm. *v.* Peace, in Equity from Wake.

By Daniel, J. in Gash *et al. v.* Johnson, from Henderson, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Jones *et al. v.* Strong, from Rockingham, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Lindsey *v.* Pleasants, in Equity from Guilford. Also, in Wall *v.* Nelson, from Bertie, affirming the judgment below.

By Nash, J., In Cobb *v.* Kornegay, from Duplin, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Bowers *v.* Matthews Ex'r, in Equity from Halifax.—Also in State to the use of Rockwell *v.* Hawkins, from Brunswick, affirming the judgment below. Also, in State *v.* McAlpin, from Robeson, judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. Also, in Drumright *v.* Jones, in Equity from Person, directing a reference to the Master to state the accounts.

Raleigh Register.

"SHOOT THE DESERTER."

It appears, from the "Greensborough Patriot," that there is more *truth* than *Poetry*, in the above expression applied to Mr. Haywood, by his political associates. That paper states, that on the day after the Election in Guilford, Col. Simpson, (a defeated Loco Foco candidate,) deliberately said in a public address to the People, that *Wm. H. Haywood had been bought up—he was a Traitor—a Benedict Arnold—and when he crossed the State line* HE DESERVED TO BE SHOT THROUGH THE HEART"!

The British Tariff.—The Canadians are rejoicing over the passage of the new Tariff. The Montreal Courier says:

"As Englishmen, we of course, are pleased that the Tariff is abolished, as taken in conjunction with our abolition of the corn laws, it will open an immense market for us, but if we were Americans we should certainly be Tariff men."

In Birmingham, Sheffield and Leeds, we have no doubt the news, which carried dismay and terror to so many American bosoms, was received with shouts of joy. Indeed it cannot be otherwise.—Letters have been received from operatives in England, (we are told by the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer,) in which they state that "their employers had promised, if the American Tariff bill passed, to raise the wages of the men one penny per yard." It will necessarily, therefore, be joyful tidings to them. Can any thing more clearly show the iniquity of the law, than its effect to reduce the wages of American laborers, while it increases the wages of those in Great Britain? Could the British Parliament have adopted a system better calculated to promote the comfort of its own people, or to strike down the prosperity of our's!—*Richmond Whig.*

Rapid Growth.—The manufacturing town of Manchester, New Hampshire, twelve years ago, was a pine forest, and had not one hundred inhabitants. It has now two of the largest mills in the United States, each being four hundred and forty feet long, and is the largest town in the State.

[BY REQUEST.]

FROM THE MONTGOMERY (ALA.) JOURNAL.

LAND CLAIMS IN TEXAS, OF FANNIN'S BATTALION.

WASHINGTON, Texas, June 17, 1846.

Dear Sir:—I am requested by Mr. James F. Edington of this place to advise you of the fact that the certificates to the donation of bounty claims of seventeen individuals of the unfortunate Georgia Battalion are in his possession. It seems that they were obtained by Thomas G. Gordon, as agent for the heirs—that he shortly afterwards died at the city of Austin, and that one Caldwell administered on his estate and placed the papers of Gordon in an old box in the store of Edington, with no instructions; & he (Caldwell) soon after died. Edington soon after removed to this place—for five years no one applied or enquired about the papers—he thought them valueless, and upon examination found land claims and genuine certificates to the amount of 40,000 acres. I insert names of all the parties, that if known to you they may be advised mutually of their interest; Wm. Healm, J. P. Biddle, Perry Rees, Watkins Noble, Josiah Biddle, Armstrong Bates, Hezekiah Frost, Robert A. Pace, Wm. A. Smith, Sam'l C. Pitman, Wm. C. Cowan, John S. Thorn, Washington Mitchell, Kenneth McKenzie, George Eubanks, and Harrison Young.

Mr. Edington, a gentleman every way capable and trusty, would be engaged by the claimants to locate to the best advantage their respective warrants, and obtain the patents thereon, upon the customary laws of the country, or deliver the papers to any legal agent. I would advise a speedy attention to the matter, as the good lands are now scarce and much sought after. In the Selma Free Press I have sent a communication in detail.

Any further information had, post paid, by application at this place to

Respectfully,

JOHN W. DURANT.

[Mr. Kenneth McKenzie (named above) was a native of this place,—son of Mr. John McKenzie of this town, one of our oldest citizens.]

An incident at Bedford Springs.—C. J. Faulkner, Esq., and family, of Virginia, were at the Springs with a female servant a few days since. As soon as it was known that she was a slave, the Abolitionists set to work to induce her to make her escape, for which they had furnished the necessary means. After much persuasion for some days, or rather nights, she was induced to depart, when she was conducted to a settlement about ten miles off. As soon as she began to realize her new position, instead of being satisfied with it, she resolutely determined to return to her mistress, which she did in opposition to the strongest entreaty of her new friends. On her arrival at the Spings, she implored forgiveness for her conduct, which was readily granted. Mr. F. then offered her her freedom, and money to go where she pleased, which she refused, saying she wanted no other home than what she has already had. The next day, Mr. F. and family left for their home in Virginia, with the female servant in attendance upon the children, as gay as a buck, rejoicing in her escape from her new to her old friends.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: When I addressed my friend Cumberland through the Carolinian of the 1st instant, I addressed him as politely and respectfully as I knew how. He has taken such "exceptions" at this way of addressing him, that it has learned me how to address him hereafter. Whether for public or private use, hereafter I will address him just as he would me if he were to meet me on Black River.—"Halloo Cumberland!"

The Fayetteville Observer of the 28th July, contained a very simple communication, which must have been written by a "*jack leg*" character of some sort, calling himself Cumberland. However, simple as it was, I thought it was intended to injure my election:—I therefore corrected a false statement therein contained, and sent it to the Carolinian of the 1st inst. for publication, under my own signature, expecting Cumberland to admit my correction, or to call on me for proof of what I stated. Instead of that, he comes out again, substituting an old *Pig Story* which is by no means applicable to the case, nor as "smart" and funny as he thought it would be, for I do not believe that the pig story would have raised a laugh amongst any people but his own, as long ago as when his grand mammy was a "gal." He says he could not, or did not count me; neither did I count him; but he has been counted by the majority of the community to be the most insignificant Blockhead in Cumberland County: and it is thought that his match could not be found on the Sampson side of Black River.

In conclusion, and in retiring from this correspondence, I hope the public will pardon the notice I have taken of Cumberland; and I give it as my opinion, that Cumberland will never make a "first rate," nor any other but a very common "Jack Leg" Preacher. Neither will he ever be as good a warrior as Zachary Taylor; but if he would attend the next muster in Lock's Creek district, and *treat to a gallon*, the company would probably elect him fifth corporal.

THOS. J. MIMS.

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on the morning of the 10th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Murphy, DAVID FULTON, Esq., Editor of the Journal, to Miss CATHARINE ANN, daughter of the late Wm. McKay.

In Newbern, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. Daniel Stratton, HENRY DIMOCK, Esq., Editor of the North State Whig, to Miss MARY M. OWENS, daughter of the late Stephen Owens, Esq., of Beaufort county.

In Anson county, on the 5th instant, by John Smith, Esq., Mr. DOWNER HOPGOOD to Miss MARY CARAWAY.

DIED,

In this town, on the 4th inst., JULIA, second daughter of John McRae, Esq., Postmaster, aged about 13 years.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Aug. 18.

Brandy, peach,	1 00	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	45 a 55	Molasses,	24 a 28
Bacon,	7 a 8	Oats,	30 a 35
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	7 a 7½	Sugar, br'n,	8 a 10
Corn,	70 a 75	Salt, bu.,	45 a 50
Candles, F. F.,	13 a 15	Ditto, sack,	$1¾ a 2
Flour,	5¼ a 5¾	Wheat,	90 a 95
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	40 a 42
Pork,	5 a 5½	Beeswax,	27 a 28
Peas,	60 a 70	Rags	1½ a 2

REMARKS.—Business dull. Cotton 7 to 7½. Flour 5¼ to 5¾. Corn 70 to 75. Bacon 7 to 8. Oats 30 to 35.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine has come in pretty freely the last week; Virgin has declined, while Yellow Dip has advanced a few cts. Every bbl. has been bought up by Distillers at $2 for both descriptions. Tar 1 15 to 1 20—scarce and in demand. Corn, three cargoes sold at 56½ to 58 cents.

At Cheraw, Cotton 6 60 to 6 87½. Flour 4 50.

At Charleston, Cotton 6¾ to 8½. Flour 4 75 to 5 75. Corn 55 to 63. Bacon 4½ to 5¼.

Total receipts of Cotton, 2,051,181 bales, against 2,408,313 last year.

OLD APPLE BRANDY.

16 BBLS. OLD APPLE BRANDY, a superior article, suitable for Wine Makers.—For sale by JAS. G. COOK.

July 27. 24tf

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

August 16.—Steamer Wm. B. Meares, (on 7½ feet water,) with Freight for E. W. Willkings, R. M. Orrell, H. & E. J. Lilly, G. A. Schwarzman, E. Fuller, G. Lauder, H. L. Myrover & Co., J. & T. Waddill, Jas. McCrary, C. T Haigh & Son, and W. W. Briggs, of this place; and for Salisbury Co, Salem Co, Hon. A. Dockery, J. H. Lindsay, Prof. Mitchell, G. Makepeace, Elliott, Marsh & Co, J. & J. R. Sloan, Holmes, Worth & Co, and D. C. Clewell, of the interior. [Several lots of goods were received per this Boat in 7 days after leaving New York.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

August 10.—Brig Charles from Havana. 12.—Schrs Monsoon from Philadelphia, Sarah Jane from do, American Eagle from Baltimore, Wilmington from do. 14—Brigs David Duffle from New York, Delaware from Havana, Eudie from Guadaloupe; Schrs Laura from Shallotte, A. F. Thorn from New York; Sloop Gleaner from Shallotte.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between Drs. CAMERON & MALLETT, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of July last.

T. N. CAMERON, M. D.
WM. P. MALLETT, M. D.

August 18, 1846. 24-1w

A CARD.

DR. WM. P. MALLETT may be found, when not professionally engaged, at his office near Eccles's Bridge, adjoining the office at present occupied by the Hon. James C. Dobbin.

August 18, 1846. 24-1y

NEW BOOTS AND SHOES.

I am now opening in the lower tenement of Mrs. McRae's Buildings, Hay street, a general assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Boys', Misses', and Children's, BOOTS AND SHOES, embracing nearly every variety of style and quality.

The present Stock, which is entirely new, was bought from the most approved manufactories, expressly for retail.—will be sold unusually low for *cash only*, or to customers who cash their bills when presented.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of Calf Skins, Boot Morocco, Lining and Binding Skins, Harness and Skirting Leather, Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather, Paste, Shoe Thread, Sparables, &c. &c.

S. T. HAWLEY.

Aug. 18. 24-3w

SCHOOL BOOKS.

JUST received, Tupper's Thousand Lines, Proverbial Philosophy, and a large variety of other School Books.

E. J. HALE.

Aug. 18.

DAGUERREOTYPE MINIATURE ROOM OPENED AGAIN.

THE Subscriber, having been absent from town for some three weeks on account of sickness, has returned, and purposes remaining here for a short time, in order to give to all an opportunity of procuring correct Likenesses of themselves and friends, in his superior style.

J. L. BRYAN.

Aug. 18. 24 tf

SPLENDID LOTTERIES!

$30,000! $12,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class C. for 1846, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, Sept. 12, 1846.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of 12,000, 1 of 7,000, 1 of 3,270, 50 Prizes of 1,000, 50 of 500, 112 of 300, &c.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of Packages of	26 Wholes,		$130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	32 50

THE MOST SPLENDID

$50,000 CAPITAL!!!

Also $20,000!! $10,000!

Grand Alexandria Lottery,

Class D for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday Sept. 19, 1846.

MAMMOTH SCHEME.

1 Capital Prize of $50,000!
1 Prize of 20,000!
1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,277, 2 Prizes of 3,000, 50 of 1,000, 50 of 500, 50 of 400, 100 of 250, 198 of 200, &c. &c.

78 Number Lottery—15 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87.

Certificates of Packages of	26 Wholes		$160 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves	80 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters	40 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Eighths	20 00

$30,000.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class E. for 1846, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, Sept. 26, 1846.

CAPITALS.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 3,140, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,500, 1 of 2,000, 50 Prizes of 1,000, &c. &c. &c.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	25 Wholes,		$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Halves,	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarters,	32 50

Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. G. GREGORY & CO., Managers,
Washington City, D. C.

Aug. 15, 1846. 24-tdp

NEGRO CLOTHS.

A DESIRABLE article for Negro Winter Clothes, manufactured at Salem in this State, price from 23 to 42 cents, all wool. Please call and examine the qualities.

A. W. STEEL.

August 3, 1846. 22-6wi

"NEVER GIVE UP," so long as it is in your power to avail yourself of that justly celebrated remedy for Coughs, Colds, and every species of Lung Complaint.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Mr. S. W. Fowle:

If you think the following certificate worth publishing, it is at your service:

I hereby certify that I was afflicted with a very troublesome Cough for about one year. I tried a great many different remedies recommended to me, but all to no purpose; finding that I was not getting any better, I was induced to try

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY;

and accordingly procured a bottle of Edward Mason, Druggist and Apothecary in Portland. After using it according to directions, I can truly say, it CURED ME ENTIRELY. I am now well and able to attend to my work, and would cheerfully recommend it to any one afflicted with any disease of the Lungs.

DAVID ALLEN.

Witness, GEORGE ALLEN.
Pownal, Cumberland Co., Me., Oct. 14, 1845.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, Dr. A. MALLOY, Cheraw.

5,000 lbs. BACON,

OF superior quality, just received and for sale by BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
July 20, 1846. 20tf

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold on Monday, the 7th day of September, 1846, at 12 o'clock M., at the Court House door in the Town of Fayetteville, the following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, to-wit:

50 Acres of Land, foot of Harrington Hill, commonly known as the "Cameron Field."

One Lot in the Town of Fayetteville, on Green street, fronting 24 feet, running back 22 feet 5 inches.

One other Lot on Bow street, 22 feet 5 inches front, running back 42 feet.

One parcel of Land, the late residence of Josiah Evans, Jr. dec'd., on the East side of Cape Fear River, on both sides of the Wilmington road, containing 206 acres.

The above Property will be sold upon a credit of six months, the purchasers giving bond with sufficient security.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold SEVEN SHARES of the Capital or Joint Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, Clerk & Master.
July 20, 1846. 20-ts

MORE LIGHT!

THE Subscriber, desirous of closing his business and leaving town, offers for sale that well known desirable piece of property, the Fayetteville, North Carolina,

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

All necessary information for conducting the business will be given to whoever buys it. There is no business in the community that pays so well in proportion to the amount invested. This market affords from 40,000 to 70,000 lbs. of Tallow per annum, and whoever engages in the business can easily obtain three-fourths of that quantity to manufacture, and ready sale can be found for any quantity that can be made. Any persons from abroad wishing to purchase, can obtain any information respecting it by inquiring from the Subscriber. Large quantities of Candles are annually sent for from Wilmington, Raleigh, Chapel Hill, and Hillsborough, and as many more can be sold with a little attention, besides the large quantity consumed in this market. Call soon or you may lose a bargain.

W. McL. McKAY.
Fayetteville, July 6, 1846. 18tf

DAGUERREOTYPE MINIATURES.

"Hast thou a friend for whom thou fond emotions cherish, Secure the shadow, ere the substance perish."

J. L. BRYAN

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, that he purposes remaining in this place a short time, in order to give to all an opportunity of procuring correct likenesses of themselves and friends in his superior style.

Being connected with several of the most successful Daguerreotype establishments in the State of New York, he has advantages, enjoyed by but few artists.

Portraits taken in a superior and greatly improved style, perfectly true to nature, of very fine tone, gilded and colored so that no climate will affect them in the least.

Portraits of sick or diseased persons taken at their residences if required.

Particular attention given to those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art.

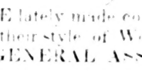
Instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock, furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his room on Hay street, a few doors West of Briggs's Hotel.

J. L. BRYAN.
June 29. 15tf

VANILLA BEANS, for flavoring Ice Cream, &c.; LEMON SYRUP, a prime and choice article; LONDON MUSTARD, of superior quality; SALAD OIL, fresh and sweet; Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Ginger, Saleratus, Ground Black Pepper, Black Mustard Seed.
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
May 25. 12tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 9, 1846.



NEW
Carriage Repository.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say

Coaches, Coachees, Chariotees, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs and Sulkeys,

Of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.
Fayetteville, September 1, 1845. 75tf

Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has opened a GUNSMITH SHOP at the foot of Haymount, next door to C. R. Jones's Store, where he intends carrying on making and repairing guns, pistols, and locks of all kinds. Also, repairing dwelling house locks, keys, spring bolts, knobs, umbrellas, parasols, canes, and rods, pocket knives, &c.

N. B. People from the country can have their work done by bringing it with them to town; they can have it repaired for their return.

All work done in good order at short notice.

E. A. HARPER.
May 4, 1846. 9tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

J. & T. WADDILL

OFFER for Cash, in exchange for Produce, or to punctual customers on time,

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
300 casks Lime,
100 bbls. Brandy and Whiskey,
50 bbls. Prime and Mess Pork,
50 hhds. new crop Molasses,
50 bbls. Mackerel,
5000 lbs. Bacon and Lard,
1 cask old Cider Vinegar,
80 boxes Fayetteville Mould Candles,
4 hhds. Sugar,
25 bags Rio Coffee,
25 kegs Nails,
Pepper, Spice, &c. &c.

They will receive and forward all Goods sent to their care, and are prepared to receive in Store or for shipment, all kinds of Produce, and will attend to all Commission Business entrusted to them faithfully and punctually.

☞ On Consignment, a small lot of 7 year old PEACH BRANDY.
Fayetteville, June 1, 1846. 13-tf

Indemnity against Loss or Damage by FIRE!

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE Company, having been incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, for the purposes of Fire Insurance, the Directors offer to Insure their fellow-citizens throughout the United States against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Goods and Merchandise, and Personal Property generally, assuring them that the affairs of the Company shall be conducted with such fairness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

☞ The Subscriber, Agent for the above Company, will give any further information that may be desired by those who wish to Insure.

JAS. MARTINE, Agent, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1845. 75tf

New Spring and Summer GOODS.
MALLETT & HUSKE

HAVE just received their **Spring and summer supply of GOODS,** consisting of

Sup'r black Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres, black Satin Vesting; Plaid ditto; Valencia ditto; Prints; Chambray Gingham; Organdie ditto; 4-4 Scotch ditto; Printed Lawns; Black ditto; Gingham Lawn; Alpaca; French Bombazine; Bishop Lawn; Book, Swiss and Jaconet Muslin; Cambrics; Linen Lawn; Irish Linen; B. E. and Russia Diaper; 10-4 Linen Sheeting; Huckaback; Gambroons; Linen Drill; Stockinet; Welington Cord; Brown Linen; Paper Cambric; col'd ditto; Rip. Kas. Plaid; Franklin Cottonades; Mosquito Netting; Canvass and Padding; Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats; Lawn Bonnets; Straw and Willow do; Boots and Shoes.

—ALSO—

Brown, Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Rio, Java and Manilla Coffee; Hyson and Black Tea; Pepper, Spice and Ginger; No. 3 Mackerel; No. 1 Salmon; Cheese in boxes.
March 23. 2tf

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 15 cents, cash.
September 1, 1845. 75tf

DESIRABLE GOODS.
W. McINTYRE

OFFERS for sale, Irish Linens and Sheetings; brown and bleach'd Shirtings and Sheetings; ribbed, striped, brown, and white Linen Drillings; Marseilles and Valencia Vestings; Cotton Cloth; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Georgia Nankins; Bed Ticks; Apron Checks; cotton Hdkfs; Calicoes; Ginghams; Gingham Lawns; silk, worsted, and cotton Balzorines; Bombazines; Alpacas; silk Berage and Berage Scarfs; lawn, pongee, and [illegible] Hdkfs; Gloves; Hose; Ribons; silk Fringe and Gymps; sewing Silk, Raworth's spool Cotton, and Marshall's patent Thread.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Pocket and pen Knives; Knives and Forks; Carvers and Steels; table and tea Spoons; Scissors; Pins; Needles; Sheep Shears; Reap Hooks; Scythe Blades; Drawing Knives; Cooper's Adze; Howels; Compasses; Axes; Vices; hand Saws; Chissels; Augers, carpenters' brass knob Locks; stock, chest, till, and drawer Locks; cast steel, mill, and cross-cut Saws; Pots, Ovens, and Skillets; single Oven Lids, so you may make your old Ovens as good as new.

—ALSO—

35 BBLS. MESS AND PRIME PORK.
Fayetteville, May 12, 1846. 10-tm

1000 Bushels CORN, for sale by HALL & HALL.
Fayetteville, July 14. 19tf

"Fever and Ague," and "Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture."
The Bane and the Antidote.

I HEREBY certify, that several persons under medical treatment for Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague within my observation and direction, have been cured by the use of Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture," after every preparation of Peruvian Bark, Quinine, &c. &c., had been tried in vain!!

NATHANIEL P. CAUSIN, M. D., Washington City, District Columbia.

Thousands of like certificates have from time to time been published.

1,500,000 cases of Fever and Ague have been cured by ROWAND'S "IMPROVED" TONIC MIXTURE!!!
Within Fifteen Years!!!

However startling this statement may at first appear, yet the fact may be demonstrated by the single rule of three, for we estimate by reference to the "Manufactory Book" that Five Hundred Thousand Bottles have been made and distributed over the country during that period!

Well, it is well known to the Agents, especially in the Western States, that whole families of 5 or 6 persons have been cured by one single bottle!—In a vast majority of instances one bottle has cured 1, 2, 3, and 4 persons! The average here would give three cases to every bottle! amounting to the astounding number of 1,500,000 cases of this "chated complaint" cured by this inestimable remedy!

Now, "common sense" dictates the propriety of resorting at once to this old favorite, well-tried, and sterling remedy, and of avoiding all vulgar and insignificant mixtures.

Inventor and Proprietor, Dr. JOHN R. ROWAND, Philadelphia, Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania.

☞ For sale by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville.
August 1, 1846. 22 6w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and make immediate payment. He may be found at the Auction Store of A. M. Campbell, first door above the Cape Fear Bank. Mr. Campbell is authorised to receipt for me during my absence. M. McKINNON.
July 27. 24tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1846.

Bryan Bowen *vs.* John S. Harrell.
Original Attachment levied on the Defendant's interest in sixteen Negroes; also on his interest in 775 acres of Land.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying him of this Attachment, and requiring him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for said county, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in September next, and replevy and plead to issue, or the suit will be heard ex parte, and the property levied on be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday of June, A. D. 1846, and 70th of American Independence.
J. McLAURIN.

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE.
5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR.
MALLETT & HUSKE.
April 20. 7tf

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME assortment of Fine CROCKERY, at retail, by J. D. WILLIAMS.
April 6. 5-tf

FOR SALE,

24 HHDS. PRIME CUBA MOLASSES,
54 bags do. Rio COFFEE,
30 casks Fresh Thomaston LIME.
JOHN D. CAMERON.
June 8. 14-tf

NEW GOODS.
H. LEETE

IS NOW RECEIVING a beautiful selection of **Spring and Summer GOODS,** which he is prepared to sell as low as can be purchased in this market. Amongst his assortment may be found,—

Blue, black, invisible green, and brown broad Cloths; a great variety of Cassimeres and Vestings, (latest styles); Gambroon; cotton and linen Drillings; Kentucky Jeans; Cottonades; brown Linen, &c.; Silks; Alpacas; Bombazines; worsted and crape Balzorines; colored [illegible]; Lawns; twilled, embroid. and plain Ginghams; second and full mourning [illegible]; Prints, all qualities and prices; [illegible] and cotton silk Hose; pink, [illegible] Crape; crape Lisse; [illegible] col'd and black Fringes; [illegible] black and white lace Veils; short and long Gloves; grass and corded Skirts; [illegible] and [illegible] Insertings; Shirtings; 4-4 and 10-4 Sheetings; silk Buttons; Barege; Palm Leaf, Leghorn, Panama, and Fur Hats; lawn, straw, silk, florence, lace, and gimp Bonnets; a large assortment of Artificials, Boquets, and Wreaths; Shoes and Parasols; Umbrellas; Bags and Shoes; Fancy Groceries; and many articles not enumerated.
March 24, 1846. 3tf

GREATER

"Reduction in the expenses of getting goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville, to the interior of North Carolina."

THE MERCHANTS'
Steam Boat Company,
Of Fayetteville, N. C.,

TAKE this opportunity to inform Merchants and others shipping goods by the way of the above named places, that they have made arrangements at Wilmington, to have all goods addressed to their care at that place, forwarded through FREE OF ALL CHARGES FOR STORAGE, DRAYAGE, WHARFAGE AND COMMISSIONS, when the funds are in hand to pay freight to Wilmington, when not, 10 per cent. on the freight bill will be charged.

And they further inform the public that having spacious Warehouses on the bank of the river at this place, they will receive [illegible] through that may arrive by this line, FREE OF CHARGE OF COMMISSION. Goods can be stored at the river at a considerable saving of drayage, or up town, as shippers may wish.

This Company mention in connexion with the above, that this line of Boats has been long and favorably known as safe and expeditious carriers on this river, and they hope to be so known for a long time to come.

And they remark further, that this Company's freight, alone, is sufficient to pay the expenses of running their Boats, and that they, consequently, ARE PREPARED, AND WILL FOLLOW UP, all and every concession made to the shipping public by any other Company on the Cape Fear River.

☞ The Merchants of this town can avail themselves of the arrangements at Wilmington, as they are intended alike for them as for Merchants of the interior.

Address all goods and letters to The Merchants' Steam Boat Co., at Wilmington and Fayetteville.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH,
E. J. LILLY,
J. WADDILL, Jr.,
HENRY LILLY,
J. D. WILLIAMS,
H. L. MYROVER,
Merchants' Steam Boat Company.
March 10, 1846. 1tf

Dr. Turner's Pills.
For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their magic influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY TO THE POOR.

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of coin by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Self-conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to tell its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character; and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nauseau is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

Blanks of all kinds.
For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to do all kind of ROOFING, with Tin, Zinc, or Copper. Having had some experience in Roofing, he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to all who may give him a call.

F. T. WARD.
June 20, 1845. 64tf

CONGRESS WATER, SALAD OIL, this day received and for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
June 8. 14-tf

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.
ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, Feb. 9, 1846. 97-tf

CAMPHINE LAMPS.

B. MURPHY & CO., No. 191 North 2d st., Philadelphia, respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, N. C. and surrounding country, that they are extensively engaged in manufacturing Lamps for burning Spirits of Turpentine, and they feel warranted in saying, that for half the money these Lamps will give double the light of any Oil or Lard Lamp. Each Lamp warranted to burn well.

☞ Read the following from the Washington correspondence of the Public Ledger, Philadelphia:

"B. Murphy & Co., 191 North 2d st., Philadelphia, exhibit a very superior Camphine Lamp of their latest improvement, which has overcome every objection heretofore urged against the Camphine Lamp. This Lamp is well adapted to halls, chambers, &c., and has been used for illuminating a part of the extensive halls of the National Fair."

These Lamps can be procured of T. S. Lutterloh, Esq., Fayetteville, where all in want are invited to call.
June 13, 1846. 15-3m

200 BUSHELS OF CORN, For sale by J. HUSKE & SON.
June 9. 14tf

Fayetteville and Warsaw STAGE LINE.



THE Subscriber having taken the management of the above line, flatters himself that by putting on a new Hack, better stock, and "travelling on," all who may give it a trial will be better pleased than heretofore.

Under the present arrangement, leave Fayetteville on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 4 o'clock, P. M.; and arrive at Warsaw in time to take the train for North or South.

Leave Warsaw Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, after the arrival of the train from both ways.

Passengers enter at Briggs's Hotel.

JACKSON JOHNSON, Agent.
Fayetteville, May 2, 1846. 9tf

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

THE subscriber is Agent for the above Company, and will receive applications and give any information with regard to insurance.

R. W. HARDIE.
Fayetteville, May 30, 1846. 13-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

50 BAGS RIO COFFEE.
½ pipe pure French Brandy,
5 bbls. powdered and crush'd Sugar,
And for sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
June 15. 15-tf

THE NAUTILUS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 58 WALL STREET.

AFTER mature deliberation, the Trustees have become convinced, and the experience of old established companies fully warrant the conclusion, that the advantages of Life Insurance on the *Mutual* plan, may be extended and diffused with greater convenience to a large class of contributors, and with equal security to all the assured, by requiring no greater amount of the premium to be paid in cash than the company will require to meet its engagements with promptitude and fidelity.

It has accordingly been determined that in all cases where the annual premium shall amount to $50, and 60 per cent. thereof shall have been paid in cash, an approved note may be given for the remaining 40 per cent., payable twelve months after date, bearing six per cent. interest. The interest to be paid annually, but the principal not to be called in unless the exigencies of the company require it, giving sixty days notice, and then only by assessments pro rata to the extent that may be required to meet the engagements of the company.

It is confidently anticipated that a system, the operation of which is so fair and equitable, so well calculated to place the benefits and blessings of Life Insurance within the reach of all, and at the same time enable each contributor to share equally and fully not only in its beneficent security, but also in its profits of accumulation, will meet, as it is believed to deserve, the favor and confidence of the public.

The particular advantages offered by this company are:

1. A guarantee capital.
2. An *annual* participation in the profits.
3. No individual responsibility beyond the amount of premium.
4. Those who insure for a less period than life, participate equally in the annual profits of the company.

The *Nautilus* company confines its business *exclusively* to Insurance on Lives, and all Insurance appertaining to Life.

The Rates of Insurance on One Hundred Dollars.

Age.	One Year.	Seven Years	For Life.	Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	For Life.
15	77	88	1 56	40	1 69	1 83	3 20
20	91	95	1 77	45	1 91	1 96	3 73
25	1 00	1 12	2 04	50	1 96	2 09	4 60
30	1 31	1 36	2 36	55	2 32	3 21	5 74
35	1 36	1 53	2 95	60	4 35	4 91	7 00

JAMES D. P. OGDEN, President.
A. M. MERCHANT, Vice President.
LEWIS BENTON, Secretary.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

☞ The above Company have established an Agency in Fayetteville, and the undersigned are ready to receive propositions for the Insurance of Lives, and to furnish forms of Applications.

Dr. JAMES T. GILLIAM has been appointed the Medical Examiner of the Company.

Applications for Life Insurance in the Nautilus Mutual Life Insurance Company, and for Insurance against Fire, and also for Marine Risks in the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, if made to us, will be promptly attended to. Their rates are as low as any other good Companies.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.
June 20, 1846. 16-tf

THE BRANDRETH PILLS,

AS a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable. By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In cholic and inflammation of the bowels, these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverance in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do, to restore the health of the patient.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all affections of the stomach and bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never-failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept in the house, so that, upon the first commencement of sickness, they may be at once resorted to. One dose then is better than a dozen after disease has become established in the system.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,
MICHAEL McGARY.
June 20, 1846. 16-6m

JUST RECEIVED,

DIRECT from the Factory, Rowland's Mill and Crosscut SAWS, warranted, and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.
Jan. 24, 1845. 95-tf

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

STEAMER EVERGREEN,

DRAWS 17 inches water, carries 750 bales Cotton. Shippers will do well to remember this, as low water may soon be expected.

REDUCTION
In the Expenses of getting Goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville to the interior of North Carolina.

THE Agents of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company take pleasure in informing the merchants of North Carolina, that they have made arrangements (where *funds* are in *hand* to pay the freights to Wilmington,) to receive and forward through that place, all goods entrusted to their care, FREE of charges for storage, drayage, wharfage and commissions; but when no funds are in hand, 10 per cent. on freights will be charged.

The facilities of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company for the transportation of Merchandize on the Cape Fear River, are greater than ever before possessed by any Company running Boats on this river, and very far superior to that possessed by any other Company now running boats between Wilmington and Fayetteville.

This Company have three Steamboats in first rate order, one of which draws but 17 inches water, and will carry freight equal to 750 bales of cotton. The Company have, in addition to the boats above named, six Lighters, suitable for low water, and to run in connection with the Steamboats.

We would respectfully invite all who desire to get their goods forward to Fayetteville expeditiously and safely and at very little expense, to consign their goods at Wilmington to

HALL & JOHNSON,
Agents for the Henrietta Steam Boat Co.
March 30, 1846. 4tf

☞ All letters directed to Hall & Johnson at Wilmington or Fayetteville, will have due attention. All who desire to do so may consign their goods to Hall & Johnson, Wilmington and Fayetteville, and due attention will be given them.

PRINTING.

THE Subscriber having procured a full supply of handsome NEW TYPE, is prepared to execute all kinds of JOB AND PAMPHLET PRINTING in a better style than heretofore.

E. J. HALE.

HAT, CAP, AND SHOE STORE AT THE OLD STAND, BUT NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage received, respectfully invites his old customers, and the public generally, to visit his establishment, and examine his assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes,

Which may be found in the Southwest corner of the Market Square.

Ever having in mind that the nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling, he would say to all such as may want any thing in his line to give him a call, as I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only.

JNO. C. THOMSON.
Dec. 5, 1845. 88-tf

☞ N. B. Fur Skins of all kinds wanted, for which a liberal price will be paid.
J. C. T.

HOTCHKISS'S VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the Subscribers have sold about 100 Rights in North Carolina, 30 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland County. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

The price of an individual right for one pair of Wheels, is $50.

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving of these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

FAYETTEVILLE.
A. Graham.
CUMBERLAND.
Col. Alex. Murchison.
Christopher Munroe.
Alex. Williams.
Col. A. S. McNeill.
Farquhard Smith.
John McDaniel.
John Evans.
J. W. Howell.
BLADEN.
Gen James McKay.
Robert Melvin.
S. N. Richardson.
Thomas C. Smith.
Isaac Wright.
John Smith.
SAMPSON.
G. T. Barksdale.
Patrick Murphy.
John H. Spearman.
Hardy Royal.
NEW HANOVER.
James Murphy.
Charles Henry.
ONSLOW
Robert Aman.
GREENE.
Thomas Hooker.
GUILFORD.
Dr. Faulks.
LENOIR.
Thomas Rouse.
Jesse Lassiter.
John Willams, Esq.
JONES.
James McDaniel.
CRAVEN.
John Bryant.
COLUMBUS.
Lot Williamson.
ROBESON.
W. C. McNeill.
RICHMOND.
John C. McLaurin.
John L. Fairley
ANSON.
A. Bauchum.
J. R. Reid, Millwright.
CASWELL.
J. T. Dodson, Millwright.
William Russell.
CHATHAM.
Cole & Brantly.
Smith & Pullen.
N. Clegg.
WAKE.
S. Beasly.
JOHNSTON.
J. T. Leach.
BEAUFORT.
B. Runyon.
—— Arnold.
PITT.
John Joiner.
Drs. Robert and Richard Williams.
DUPLIN.
Lewis Herring.
James Jarman.
Daniel Moore.

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in this place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern,—and also for sale by James T. Dodson, Caswell county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
A. A. McKETHAN.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 95-tf

Life Assurance.
NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
No. 26, Cornhill, London.
CAPITAL £500,000, OR, $2,500,000.
EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

THIS institution embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to life assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid, (see table); also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.

Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

The remarkable success and increasing prosperity of the Society has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a fourth bonus, varying from 35 to 85 per cent. on the premiums paid on each policy effected on the profit scale.

EXAMPLES.

Age.	Sum.	Premium.	Year.	Bonus added	Bonus in cash	Permanent reduction of pr'm.	Sum ass'd may borrow on the policy.
60	$5000	$370 80	1837	$10[illegible]8 55	$[illegible] 24	$40 08	$2225
			1838	960 76	435 53	67 53	1987
			1839	828 00	370 47	55 70	1780
			1840	581 85	279 20	33 70	1483
			1841	555 5	347 50	37 51	1336

The division of profits is annual, and the next will be made in December of the present year.

UNITED STATES AGENCY.

For list of local directors, medical officers, tables of rates, and report of last annual meeting, (15th of May, 1846,) see the Society's pamphlet, to be obtained at their office, 74 Wall street, New York.

JACOB HARVEY, *Chairman of Local Board.*
J. LEANDER STARR, *General Ag't.*
STARK & PEARCE, Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.
June 22, 1846. 19-2m

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received their *SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK,* consisting of a variety of

Staple and Fancy Goods,

Fashionable silk and fur Hats, Boots and Shoes, fine French embroidered, plain and chip Straw Bonnets, fashionable shape; double brim leghorn and palm-leaf Hats, &c., which will be sold low.
April 1, 1846. 6-tf



EDWIN GLOVER,
Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS REMOVED to the new Store of Mr. Warren Prior, on Hay street, a few doors above the Market. Having procured a new set of Tools and Materials, he is prepared to do Work at short notice and in the very best manner. He has for sale,

Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings & Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds; Thimbles, and almost every article in his line.

The above articles have been purchased in New York the past week, and will be sold much less than formerly.

P. S. E. G. tenders his thanks to the public for their former patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.
Oct. 25, 1845. 67tf

100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there [illegible] on these Lands, to all of whom [illegible] given, that the law will be enforced [illegible] such offenders.

Application for any [illegible] Lands can be made to myself, or to [illegible] Esq., who is duly authorised to make [illegible].

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept 1, 1845. 75tf

"Health, the Poor Man's Riches, the Rich Man's Bliss."
DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS
AND VEGETABLE TONIC AND RESTORATIVE BITTERS.

THE thousands among us who use 'Spencer's Vegetable Pills and Bitters, need not be told how high is the position which these invaluable preparations sustain with the public; nor of their great superiority over every other preparation in use as a family medicine: but for the benefit of those who have not used them, or who may be sceptical of their virtues, the proprietor will insert *one* of the many certificates which have been presented by those who have used them, and witnessed their salutary and beneficial effects upon others.

EXTRAORDINARY PROOFS OF THE EFFICACY OF SPENCER'S PILLS & RESTORATIVE BITTERS.

Letter from Dr. Wardling, of S. C. dated CHARLESTON, S. C. May 3, 1845.

DR. SPENCER—Dear Sir—Having come to this place from the interior of this State to obtain a supply of Medicines to use in my practice, and not finding your Tonic and Restorative Bitters here, I have thought best to write you for a supply.

I am now in want of 200 boxes of your Pills and 300 bottles of the Bitters, and wish you to send them immediately to the care of the Rail Road Agent at Columbia, and I can get them from him. I shall be out of my present supply before they can possibly arrive. I prescribe about 40 or 50 boxes of the Pills per month, and about 70 or 80 bottles of the Bitters. It would undoubtedly be a satisfaction for you to know that with your Pills and Bitters I have cured seven obstinate cases of Piles which had resisted every other remedy that had been prescribed. The first was my own case, of about 4 years standing, which not only baffled my own skill but that of two other Physicians who advised with me. I only took the Pills at bed time in sufficient quantity to move the bowels, not less than once nor more than twice the next day; and only one table spoon full of the Bitters twice a day, about half an hour before meals. I continued this course for three weeks and found myself cured of a most unpleasant and troublesome disease.

I then ordered my patients to take the medicine in the same way. Some of them however were cured in one half the time I was myself. Since I commenced prescribing the Pills and Bitters I have cured 4 patients of Scrofula, 8 or 9 of Rheumatism, more than a dozen cases of Chills and Fever of long standing and some 15 or 20 cases of Dyspepsia, besides a great number of Sick Head-Ache, Weakness of the Stomach and general debility.

I would add, that I have always been opposed to Patent Medicine generally, and I should never have recommended yours in my practice had it not been for the remarkable cure of my own case first. This convinced me that the Pills and Bitters must possess very superior virtues, and in justice to the Medicine, I will say, that in a practice of 13 years I have never become acquainted with a Medicine so pleasant and mild in its action, that was at the same time so powerful in curing diseases.

I am yours, Respectfully, C. WARDLING, M. D.

The above invaluable Medicines are for sale in Fayetteville by Sam'l J. Hinsdale, Druggist.
June 6, 1846. 14-3m

FOR SALE.

A PRIME lot of LARD by the Firkin, and Bacon HAMS at retail.
J. & T. WADDILL.
July 20, 1846. 20-tf



MONUMENTAL *Marble Factory.*

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his fellow citizens and the public in general, that he has opened (nearly opposite the Post Office,) a FACTORY of the above description, where orders for Monuments, Tomb or Grave Stones, of any description, will meet every attention. From his experience in the business, he believes himself competent to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE LAUDER.
Fayetteville, July 1846. 19-6mp



OREGON HOTEL.



MRS. FOSTER will continue to keep her House as a House of Entertainment for Travellers and private Boarders, and hopes, by efforts to please, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.
July 1—[illegible]

FIRE INSURANCE,
By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company,
Incorporated 1810,—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 1tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of the former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,
Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.
Dec. 9, 1845. 88-tf

F. T. WARD



WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

☞ **Tin Baking Apparatus, of an** entirely new pattern.
September 1, 1845. 75tf

CARLETON R. MOORE & CO.,
No. 9 North Front Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Wool, Domestics, &c.

Refer to
Messrs. Murchison, Reid & Co., J. D. Williams, Esq., E. J. Hale, Esq., } Fayetteville, N. C.
Wm. G. Webb, Esq., Agent for the Richmond Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.
M. Townsend, Esq., Agent for the Marlborough Manufacturing Company, Bennettsville, S. C.
Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale about **Four Hundred Acres of Pine Land,** situated in Bladen county, on the East side of the Cape Fear, within a mile and a half and three miles of the river. Said Land is well suited to the Turpentine, Tar, and Timber business.

For further information and terms, apply to the Subscriber.

FRED'K B. GAUSE.
Bladen county, April 8, 1846. 6tf

FOR SALE.

ONE-HALF of those valuable Building Lots, adjoining Mr. Ray's new Brick Store. Each half will be about 42 feet front on Hay Street.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Jan. 13, 1846. 93-tf

4,100 ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND.
On the waters of Deep River, Chatham county,
FOR SALE.

BEING too old and feeble to attend to concerns of such magnitude, I hereby offer for sale, on the most accommodating terms, the following very valuable Property, viz:

Egypt, the Plantation on which I reside, containing about 3,000 acres—900 of which are cleared, and 100 more in process of clearing. Of these, 500 acres are low grounds, but so situated as to suffer but little from overflow. Fifty dollars would cover all losses from damage of this kind, for the whole period of 18 years that I have owned the Plantation. There can be 1200 acres of cleared Land on the Farm, and no parts of it more than 1¼ miles from the Homestead. There is a great diversity of soil in this Tract, which enables the owner to grow any crop he chooses, suitable to the climate. It is peculiarly adapted to the culture of small grain and Tobacco, as is evidenced by my Crops. The Farm is cultivated under the three-shift system, and is well drained with open, covered and horizontal ditches; and the whole is under a good fence, with all the buildings necessary for a Farm of this extent. In addition to the ordinary buildings, there is a Granary that will hold 1500 bushels of Wheat in the Sheaf, and contains, beside, a fine Thresher, Crusher and Corn-sheller. There is, also, a capital Gin House, with Screws, &c. Also, a good Smoke House, and a Store building, eligibly situated for Country trade.— There is, in addition, a Toll Bridge across Deep River, and the half of a fine water privilege on the River, for a Mill or Factory. And to crown the whole, it is convenient to Mills and a Market, has a fine range for Cattle and Hogs, and cannot be surpassed for health. The Plantation is uniformly admired by Travellers, and is said to be the best and handsomest Farm between Raleigh and the Mountains.

There are growing on this Plantation 1500 choice Apple Trees.

☞ I will sell this Farm on a long credit, if the debt be made perfectly secure, and the interest punctually paid, annually. A small payment only will be required, when the deeds are executed.

It may be asked why it is that I offer such valuable property for sale? I answer, in addition to the fact of my growing infirmities, that I have but one son that is a Farmer, and he has removed to Mississippi, where I wish to send my negroes.

I will also sell Stock and Provisions, and Plantation implements to the purchaser.

PETER EVANS.
Egypt, Chatham County, June, 1846. 18-3m

N. B. Wishing to quit the Mercantile business, whether or not I sell my Lands, I offer for sale my Stock of Goods now on hand. I will rent my Store—a first rate stand for business, as my books will show—and will board the person purchasing the Goods in my family.

Persons wishing to purchase, can apply to me, personally, at Egypt, or address me by letter, to Pittsboro', Chatham County.